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The Crystal Palace—Additional Losses, Insurances, &c.—Resumption of the Statuary Department—Further Particulars of the Conflagration—Meetings of Managers and Exhibitors of the Fair—A New Exhibition Contemplated.

Early as daylight, and thence onward to dusk, the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, was yesterday crowded with people of all classes, complexions and conditions, attracted to the spot by the news of the destruction of the Crystal Palace.

THE PALACE STATUARY.

The lovers of Art will regret the loss of one or two noble works which were in the Palace, and shared its destruction. Among these was the famous group by the Prussian sculptor KISS, an *Amazon on horseback, attacked by a Tiger*, cast in zinc. The "Amazon" was a copy of the colossal bronze original which adorns the entrance of the Royal Museum at Berlin; this copy was cast in zinc at the celebrated foundry of Geiss. It was an exquisite work, full of grace and life. The Amazon, startled by the fierce leap of the tiger upon the fore-quarters and neck of her horse, was thrown back, in a beautiful *pose*, and her right arm, extended, poised a spear with a deadly aim. The expression, attitude, and execution of the group fixed the instant attention of the visitor to the Palace. KISS' group was first exhibited at the World's Fair in London, and was transferred thence to the Crystal Palace, where it had remained from the time of the opening of the original exhibition until it was destroyed by the fire of Tuesday. It is now an utter ruin, crushed into shapeless fragments. The value placed upon it was about $5,000.

Lovers going to the Well—A group in marble, by Prof. JERICHAU, of Copenhagen, was also destroyed. This was a finely-chiseled sculpture. The sentiment brought out in full relief upon the faces of the affianced pair—such sentiment as lovers are popularly supposed to indulge in—rendered this group peculiarly attractive to the young folk who visited the Palace, and who had a soft place in the region of the heart. The original exhibitor was TOMMASSO LASERRINI, of Carrara.

The colossal *Washington*, by the Baron MAROCHETTI, of Piedmont, (now resident in London,) was a plaster cast, intended as the model for a bronze equestrian statute. The Baron's handiwork is among the things that were, and it is unpleasant to be compelled to add that no one is sorry. An impossible horse, beat ridden by an impassive clod, was not an agreeable object. Had the "Father" of these United States been really one-half as stupid as this pretended statute of him would have led us to believe, the schoolboys would never again sing pæans. The *Washington, à la* MAROCHETTI, has departed. Let it go. Being only plaster, its intrinsic value was limited.

THORWALDSEN'S *Christ and his Apostles*—copies in plaster—were among the really attractive specimens of the Fine Arts. The group, of thirteen figures, was exhibited by its proprietor, Mr. EDWARD BECH, Danish Consul in this City. The casts in the Palace were THORWALDSEN'S originals; once stood in the Metropolitan Church in Copenhagen, and were only removed to be replaced by copies in marble. The models became the property of Mr. BECH, and by him were contributed to the original exhibition at the Palace. They were not removed during the manifold changes which occurred in the management of the Institution. Each figure of this noble group was symbolic. Christ stood in the midst of his Apostles, in the act of saying, "Peace be unto you." Paul, first at the right of Christ, held the sword; Peter, first at the] left, held the keys of power. Matthew and his money-bag, Bartholomew and his knife, doubting Thomas, holding the symbol of the square, Thaddeus with the executioner's axe, and the remaining members of the group with significant emblems, made up a striking picture, which very many people have enjoyed and will be sorry to miss hereafter.

The *Columbus*, full length in marble, by DEL MEDICO STAFFETTI, of Carrara, is also destroyed. It was copied, from a model in plaster, by COSTA, of Florence, and in the main was a success. COLUMBUS was represented standing erect, his left hand resting upon a globe, surmounting a pedestal, towards which the index finger of the right hand pointed. A scroll fell gracefully from beneath the globe.

Besides these, various smaller and less valuable works of art were swallowed up in the general destruction. Dozens of busts, in plaster and marble, lined the naves of the Palace, and the "Hunter in the Death-Struggle," which always occupied one place near the western entrance, has gone the way that the flames made for it. Statues, busts, bas-reliefs, (among the latter a fine one representing the "Descent from the Cross,") and statuettes, have been consigned to irremediable ruin. The loss cannot be accurately estimated, but the value of the lost Statuary was probably in the vicinity of $12,000 or $15,000.

tal Palace. There were almost as many ladies as gentlemen, and the crowd comprised numbers who in ordinary cases are too select to mingle with the multitude. They came on foot; they came in omnibuses, in the Avenue cars, and in their own carriages The conflagration of the Crystal Palace was the great City fact—nothing else was thought of—the catastrophe of the *Austria* was quite forgotten.

On all sides little else was heard than expressions of regret, combined with wonder, that in so brief a period so large a building—built too, of iron, and therefore believed to be fire-proof—could burn down and leave so little trace behind. Eight of the small hexagonal turrets, more or less injured, were still standing, and idconsiderable fragments of the sides "tottering to their fall," but not quite leveled, indicated the general outline of the building. All else was a heap of ruin, an inextricably-confused mass of sheet-iron, charred wood, iron girders and rafters, wheels, beams, levers, axles, cogs, coils; and the whole puzzle of machinery which worked so harmoniously together but a few hours before. A large Police force kept the crowd from trespassing. The *debris* of valuable property was lying loosely around, and nobody who was not a director or exhibitor was admitted, and not even these without severe challenge and scrutiny. Those who effected an entrance did so through the gate—or what was once the gate—on Forty-first-street. If the utmost vigilance had not been observed, the ruins would have been populated by eager treasure-seekers, for the wildest tales were current among the crowd, of watches, bracelets, brooches, rings, and other costly articles lying among the ashes, to be had by any fortunate finder for the mere picking them up.

On the east end of the ground, near the wall of the Reservoir, a large heap of coals, containing some 40 or 50 tons, was still on fire, sending up a cloud of steam from the water which had been poured upon it. An energetic search commenced at daylight for the remains of any person who might have perished in the building, but happily none were found, and it is believed that no lives were lost. The statement in the *Herald* that a body of a man had been discovered, was without the slightest foundation. Considering the extraordinary rapidity of the fire, it is really a matter of much marvel that two thousand persons should have quitted the Palace without an accident worth detailing.

All who have seen the ruins, remembering the proud edifice, with its superb dome, and magnificent architecture, express their astonishment at the complete demolition which the flames effected in no longer a period that twenty minutes. Its existence seems to have been a delusion. We are reminded of Aladdin's Palace.

FURTHER DETAILS OF LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

In addition to the long list of losses by exhibitors, which we published yesterday morning, we give the following:

Model of Stop-Gate for the Erie Canal—W. S. Sprague, of Rochester, inventor.

Patent Vault Lights—Ingalls & Case.

Coal Oil Lamps, without chimney—J. P. & E. Kenyon.

Patent Sliding-spring Shade Fixture—Cleveland & Matthews; loss $10.

Patent Carpet and Floor Sweepers—Mr. Noney. Mr. Noney lost a trunk of clothes and a box of tools besides. The loss of the premium, which he thinks he was sure to have carried off, is greater to him, he says, than the intrinsic value of the property.

It was Farmer Brothers, No. 236 West Sixteenth-street, who had the imitation of woods and marbles, which were destroyed.

L. R. Breisach lost his specimen of his patented cooling and electrifying chairs—about $70.

Wendt & Seymour had two cases of shears and scissors, with gold and silver-plated handles, one of which was saved and one lost. Their loss is $250.

Edwin A. Brooks' case of gents' and ladies' boots and shoes, from 575 Broadway; loss $1,100.

Messrs. Cole & Carr's "Pure milk wagon" was luckily saved uninjured.

The loss of Robert Rait in jewelry, &c., was $2,000

About $2,000 was the extent of Tiffany & Co.'s loss.

W. H. Wilson lost $900 worth of clocks.

Schultz & Ludolf, pianists, loss $1,500.

Boardman, Gray & Co., pianists, loss $1,000.

Saebler & Schandt, pianists, loss $400,

L. L. Smith's case of electrotype, loss $1,000.

Mayher & McNally, agricultural instruments, loss $12,500.

F. Youngs, wagons, loss $2,800.

F. H. Biglow, hats, loss $1,500.

Stivers & Smith, wagons, loss $5,000.

S. Root, photographs, loss $3,000.

Mason & Hamblin, melodeons, loss $500.

E. V. Haughwout & Co., glass and China ware, loss about $1,000.

Hecker & Brothers, loss about $500.

Harney & Hathaway, surveying instruments' $2,500.

John N. Genin, hatter, loss about $500.

Kellogg, hatter, loss about $500.

Thos. Boone, rope machine, loss $400.

H. L. Herney, surveying instruments, loss $700.

A. H. Ogden, glass steam engine, loss $800.

Dodsworth's Band, music and brass instruments, loss about $500.

The loss of Ingalls & Case, patent vault lights, was $300.

That of H. F. Dibblee, agricultural machines, &c., was fully insured by an insurauce of $1,000.

John Resch, banjoes, &c., lost $500 in all.

Steinway & Sons lost two full grand pianos, three square grand pianos and one square piano, all richly finished. Total loss $4,000.

William H. Rees, Binder, lost $200 worth of books.

H. C. Grout's loss was from $600 to $800.

Gurney (Potographer) was insured for $1,500; Fredericks for $2,200, in the St. Mark's Insurance Company.

Bartholf—Sewing Machine.

The Palace was insured for $50,000 in the following Companies—$5,000 in each: Relief, Excelsior, Exchange, Pacific, Northwestern, of Oswego, Hamilton, St. Marks, St. Nicholas, Park, Harmony.

The insurance is to cover losses of foreign exhibitors at the World's Fair, as well as other interests, as will be seen by the following extract from one of the policies. The money will be deposited with trust companies until the affairs of the Crystal Palace Association are settled:

"On the iron and glass buildings known as the 'Crystal Palace,' situated on Reservoir-square, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, and on the East side of the Sixth-avenue, in the City of New-York, together with the furniture and fixtures now in said buildings, lately owned by the 'Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations,' and since vested in JOHN H. WHITE as receiver, and also such other property lately vested in said WHITE's hands as receiver, belonging to exhibitors, and lately in said WHITE's custody and keeping, now remaining in said building."

The flags borrowed from the Navy-yard to decorate the Palace were insured by the American Institute.

Mr. Francis lost the table of his beautiful writing machine, on exhibition, valued at $60, the machine being saved by the young man in charge with but slight injury. Mr. F. had a fine case of his omnibus canes, all of which were consumed. His entire loss is about $100.

DAVID RAIT, of No. 405 Broadway, the largest contributor of watches, watch movements and watch cases, and the only manufacturer of rich diamond jewelry, chains, &c., exhibiting at the late Fair, lost in diamonds, watches, chains, &c., not over $1,000, (instead of $30,000 as was first reported,) from the fact that all the articles of his manufacture were solid gold; he has already recovered from the ruins a portion of the articles melted into a solid mass. One thousand dollars will cover the total loss under the head of diamonds, watches and jewelry by the fire at the Palace.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE.

Mr. J. HALLSWORTH was in the Palace at the time of the fire. He attributes the origin of the disaster to an escape of gas, and gives the following statement:

I was at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday afternoon, as the representative of Messrs. WENDT & SEYMOUR, manufacturers of shears and scissors, No. 31 Gold-street. As I passed through the Forty-second-street side I perceived a strong smell of gas near the north nave. It was my intention to mention it to those in charge, but before I could find any one to do so, the alarm of fire was given; then all became confusion and hurry; ladies and children running to and fro in the gallery in the greatest consternation, and many seemed unable to find their way down stairs. I followed the crowd, and by jumping over the banisters, succeeded in reaching the bottom. I then ran to render what assistance I could to the fire engines, thinking they were placed there to act upon the instant, and had such precautions been in readiness, the fire might have quickly been extinguished. Seeing the fire gain the dome so rapidly, I ran to our cases and succeeded in securing one containing $220 worth of shears and scissors, and by the aid of a gentleman, landed my cargo safely in Fortieth-street: the other case, containing about $250 worth, with gold and silver-plated handles, was destroyed.

Mr. J. C. CARY, of No. 240 Broadway, was in the building at the moment the fire was discovered, and says its progress resembled that of a prairie on fire more than anything else. It mounted up to the gallery floor and swept into the immense dome with the rapidity of thought. With several others he made an effort to get out the fire-engine that belonged in the building, but before it could be moved they were driven from their position, and in less than five minutes were compelled to flee for their lives. There were, he thinks, at the time the alarm was given, about 1,500 persons in the Palace, who fled precipitately to the street through the different doors. The carriages in the north nave were drawn into Fortieth-street nave, by which that door was much blocked up. The crowd broke out the panel work and dashed through the doors and out at the windows, throwing themselves headlong to the ground. The under portion of the gallery floors was varnished, which gave wings to the flame, and in an incredibly short space of time the whole interior of the noble edifice appeared to be wrapt in a sheet of fire. The dome, which was lined with paper, was lighted as by a flash of powder, and the flames had scarcely begun to pour through the opening in the roof, when, within 12 minutes from the first alarm, the immense structure fell in as with a crash of thunder. So rapid was the work of destruction that serious fears were entertained that many persons must have been suffocated before they could escape.

MEETING OF MANAGERS.

The managers of the Fair of the American Institute held a meeting yesterday morning at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. A Committee of 7 was appointed to investigate the origin of the fire which consumed the Crystal Palace on the 5th inst.

A resolution was adopted, sympathizing with the exhibitors in their losses by the sudden conflagration at the Palace.

The Committee has been in session to-day at Ward's Murray Hill Hotel. From the testimony taken it appears that no doubts are entertained but that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

MEETING OF EXHIBITORS.

A meeting of the exhibitors of articles at the late Palace was held yesterday morning. Facts were compared and the losses looked in the face. A Committee was appointed to confer with the Managers as to the feasibility of reopening the Fair at once. The thought was that if proper measures were taken, a very respectable Fair might be opened at an early date in the Cooper Institute.

A Generous Word for Bolivar.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.

In your issue of to-day I notice a leading article in which the memory of the liberator of my country, General SIMON BOLIVAR, is treated with entire injustice. Your article has deeply grieved me, and is opposed to all that I have seen and that the world knows of that immortal hero, whose great achievements, both political and military, occupy a prominent place in history. Your impartiality will allow me to say that Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador and Bolivia are indebted to BOLIVAR's genius and valor for their independence; that one of my proudest honors is that I was the companion of that man, so great as a warrior, as a statesman, as a legislator, as a literary man and as a patriot. The highest compliment that was paid to me in yesterday's reception at the Metropolitan Hotel, was that the portrait of the liberator was placed in the hall where the will of our common country vindicated the wrongs that for the sake of Venezuela I have suffered during late years.

Yours very respectfully, JOSE A. PAEZ.

The Lowber Judgment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Wanted—by the Comptroller of the City of New-York—two hundred gentlemen, tax-payers of the City of New-York, to become security in the sum of $1,000 each, on behalf of the Comptroller, to enable him to remove the late decision of Judge INGRAHAM in the case of this judgment to General Term of the Supreme Court for review.

A liberal compensation will be given to all such in the reduction of taxes, as well as by the conscientious discharge of a noble duty.

Such gentlemen as are disposed to take such *risk*, by becoming such security only in $1,000 each, will please send in their names to the Comptroller on or before Saturday next.

A TAX-PAYER, FOR $1,000.

The banns of marriage of the Marshal PELLISSIER and Mlle. DE LA PANIEGA have been published in the First Arrondissement of Paris. The voluminous titles of the Duke figure beside seven names with which the bride elect was favored by her baptismal sponsors,

THE CAMPAIGN.

Gerrit Smith Before the Voters of New-York.

Interrogatories and Replies.

A public meeting was held last night in the Cooper Institute, in pursuance an of advertisement intimating that then and there the Hon. GERRIT SMITH would present himself as a candidate for Governor, answer such queries and questions of public policy as might be propounded to him, and state the views by which he would be guided in the event of his election.

The building was about three-fourths full. After some delay, a gentleman proposed that Mr. WM. GOODELL be chosen Chairman.

This was carried. Mr. GOODELL took his seat, and introduced Mr. SMITH amid applause. The honorable gentleman said he was not here to make a speech, but for the purpose of answering questions. His nomination, he believed, could hardly fail of one good effect, viz., to establish the practice of interrogating candidates in public assemblages. Until this practice was firmly established, the people would continue to be cheated. Every candidate should submit himself to such an examination, even the candidate for the Presidency. If the dignity of his position deterred him from subjecting nimself to such a test, then the dignity of his position should relieve him from the responsibility of office. [Applause.] Credulous Abolition brethren had been misled by their misunderstanding in this way, into voting for a masked candidate in General HARRISON, who, instead of answering the questions proposed to him, left them to a Committee to answer for him. And so Mr. BUCHANAN was elected by his double-dealing as between the North and South, in representing himself through his friends in one section, as the friend of freedom in Kansas, and in the other as the supporter of Slaveryextension. [Applause.] He hoped the Fall election would establish this custom, and trusted the audience would not spare him from any consideration of tenderness, for, since he had accepted the nomination, he was fairly at the mercy of their question. [Applause.] He hoped his friends would not be alarmed for his success by his putting himself in the position he now occupied. He wished, therefore, that they who were Republicans, Americans or Democrats, would interrogate him in regard to Railroads, Canals, Banks, the Prohibitory Liquor Law, a Registration Law, a Common School system, and, in fact, every matter of Governmental policy.

Here one gentleman rose and asked for Mr. SMITH's views in regard to the selling of the Canals, and another inquired of him his opinion as to the present term of naturalization.

In answer to the first query, Mr. SMITH said he would have the Government of our State borrow moneys as soon as it constitutionally could, sufficient to complete the canals, which should be done with the least possible delay, and that these moneys should not be repaid by taxes on the people of the State at large, inasmuch as that would be inequitable and unjust, for whilst some parts of our State are greatly benefited by the canals others are not. He would have these moneys repaid out of the income of the Canals, for he believed that the Canals, when finished, would become the cheapest avenues of heavy transportation, and, when finished, he would have the State sell them to the highest advantage. He denied that it was competent for the Government to own the canals any more than to own the railroads, and such ownership could never be aught than corrupting in its influences and results.

As to the naturalization law, it was idle to conceal his opinions, for when he was in Congress he made a speech on the Nebraska bill, from which he would read the following extract:

"I am opposed to the bill, because, in second place, it limits suffrage to persons who have acquired citizenship. The man who comes to us from a foreign land and declares his intentions to make his home among us, and acts in harmony with such declaration, is well entitled to vote with us. He has given one great evidence of possessing an American heart, which a native could not give—for, whilst our native becomes an American by the accident of birth, the emigrant becomes one by choice; for, whilst our native becomes one, not from any preference for America, the emigrant has proved that he prefers our country to every other."

He would add that when the emigrant was long enough in our country to give satisfactory evidence that he had chosen it for his home, he had given evidence that he was no longer a foreigner, but an American. (A voice, "I like that; it is satisfactory.") On February 28, in the capital, he had observed in a speech made there and then, that suffrage is a natural and inherent right; that wherever his home is there has a person a right to vote, and he would add that every person might make his home wherever he pleased; the whole world was open to his choice. A year ago last June, he addressed an assembly in the city of Milwaukee, in which he maintained that voting was an inborn right. He denied that Government could make any man a voter. It could no more make a voter than make a man. [Cheers.] All it could do was to recognize the right of every man where he resides to vote. So much for that question. [Renewed cheering.]

Mr. O. P. JOHNSON asked if the right to vote inhered as well in woman as in man.

Mr. SMITH answered, Certainly. [Great cheering, mingled with hisses.] According to his view of Civil Government, a man had no right to vote except for the purpose of protecting his person and his property; now, women had both person and property, and therefore were entitled to employ the same right of protection.

A VOICE—At what age should the right of voting be allowed to be exercised?

He was not difficult about that; he was willing to be content with what seemed to be the common judgment on that point. Perhaps 21 years was too much, and it might be that 19 years was too little.

A VOICE—What are] your views of a prohibitory law?

Mr. SMITH said he supposed the gentleman meant what he would have Government do on that subject. He held that the province of civil government was exceedingly narrow. It was to hold a shield over the people, beneath which, without interference from foreign powers, they should be allowed to work out their own salvation. He regarded civil government as a mere brute force; a watch-dog, watching at the door of the house of the people, but never to be permitted to enter. He could have no higher or more welcome definition of the duty and power of a civil Government than that contained in the 72d Psalm: "It shall judge the poor of the people; it shall save the children of the needy, and break in pieces the oppressor." (Cheers.) Or that of David: "He that ruleth over man must be just, ruling in the fear of God." He held that the obligations of holiness were just as full and as heavy on the civil ruler as on the occupant of the pulpit. (Cheers.) He had not one formulary of faith for the civil ruler and another for the technical preacher. He would not have the civil Government undertake to help our churches or our schools, or even the cause of temperance. [Here Mr. SMITH proceeded to argue that this was not inconsistent with his belief as to the right of the State to suppress the rum-shops. This right he based on the ground that the duty of the State is to protect person and property, and that, as the rum traffic is productive of the greatest injuries to both, the State is bound to abate it. He developed his views as to the influence which might be exercised by a State Governor, bent on securing that end, by messages and applications for the removal of Judges opposed to prohibition, and charged Governor KING with having ignored the cause, as in his first message he advocated only a license law, and in his second made no allusion whatever to the subject.

He was next asked if he was in favor of abolishing capital punishment, and said that he held on that subject peculiar views, for which he referred his interrogators to his speeches, especially that delivered before the Peace Society of Boston. He held that the murderer forfeited his life to the human brotherhood, but he should rejoice to see the experiment made of perpetual imprisonment instead of the gallows, but if this experiment should show that the necessary protection of life would thereby fail to be secured, then he would have a return to the gallows, for his sympathy was always with the innocent, never with the guilty; and his philanthropic sympathies, he assured them, were not of the rose-water kind.

Mr. SMITH was now asked if, in his opinion, foreigners should have a right to vote.

A VOICE—That fellow is afraid that as many foreigners would come here as would upset the Government.

Mr. SMITH deigned no reply, but informed the gentlemen that he awaited their questions.

Some person asked him if he was in favor of a registry law.

At this point his sympathies, he said, were with the American Party. He had no respect whatever for the Democratic Party in its clamor against this law, nor had he any respect for the Republican Party in its attempts to dodge this law. He was in favor of every means of preserving the purity of the ballot-box, and he did attach no importance whatever to the argument as to the unconstitutionality of the proposed registry law. He did not see the necessity of making such a law universal in its application; for in the country it was not needed, but he was strongly in favor of the passage of such a measure for the large cities, so as to insure honesty in voting.

He was asked as to what he thought of the Common School system?

There again, he said, they drew upon him the consequence of an unpopular answer. He had always been opposed to the meddling of Government with the schools. That, of course, they inferred from his definition of the province of Government. He remembered the time when Massachusetts supported her churches by taxes on the people, and there was just as much justice in that as in taxing the people for the support of the public schools. The one, however, had been abolished, and he hoped to live to see the other share its fate. He knew the impression was a very common one—but it was as erroneous as it was common—that the children of the poor would, under the voluntary system, grow up uneducated. He regarded this as a libel on the men of property. Their enlightened self-interest would never suffer a mass of vicious ignorance, regardless of the rights of person and property, to grow up around them. A vast proportion of the money spent in this State and in New-England was the result of voluntary contributions for educational purposes. What else supported our countless private schools, accademies and colleges? Let the Government step out of the way in this matter, and the people would do as much, if not more, than the Government had ever done or was able to do. He had another objection to the Common School system. He did not choose to patronize a school where the Bible could not be read. [Cheers.] But what were his oppressions compared with the wholesale oppressions with which this governmental system visited our Catholic brethren? The Roman Catholics were forbidden, by their religion, to send their children to those governmental schools. They were compelled to establish their own schools and support their own teachers, and then to turn round and submit to equal taxation with the rest of the people to support the Protestant schools. This he called great oppression; this he called very mean oppression. [Applause.] He hoped, however, they did not suppose he entertained the views on this subject, attributed, justly or unjustly, to Governor SEWARD, to the effect that Government should deal out to Catholics their portion of the Common School Fund. This would be opening the way for Methodists, Baptists, &c., to make the same demand. He was for breaking up the whole Common School system, and appropriating the fund to pay the debts of the State. [Applause, largely mingled with hisses.]

Mr. SMITH was interrogated by Mr. O. P. JOHNSON, as to his sentiments on the Fugitive slave law, which the honorable gentleman expressed at length.

He was inquired of also, whether in regard to this matter of personal protection, he included Indians as well as negroes?

Yes, said he, I say the innocent, and I believe an Indian can be innocent as well as a white man. I never found innocence belonging exclusively to a particular skin. Whether, he continued, such a law could be obtained or not, would make no difference at all to him. He might as well make a clean breast of it. If he found any portion of the people sympathizing with the kidnapper of his poor brother or sister, he should know just enough to have recourse to the military power to save that poor creature from the grasp of the prowling kidnapper. [Loud cheers and hisses.] To save the least black baby in all this vast State, he was willing to see rivers of human blood shed.

Mr. SMITH was asked how he could reconcile the course he laid down for himself and this point with the Constitution of the United States.

He replied that there was no difficulty. There was no specific provision in the Constitution recognizing property in slaves. He knew the section referred to, which was certainly a very good one. Only two or three years ago, under that very section, Mr. INGERSOLL, of New-Haven, returned three apprentices to their masters at Sing Sing in this State. [Cheers and laughter.]

A VOICE—I want you to say whether the framers of that Constitution did not intend to refer to slaves who were held in servitude?

Mr. SMITH—I hear you, Sir. Suppose you and I should pass a deed of land between us, and should employ a scrivener, are we to be concluded by the intentions of the scrivener or by the words of the deed? [Loud cheering and laughter.]

QUERIST—I ask you whether the words themselves don't cover precisely the case of a fugitive slave fleeing into another State, against the will of his master?

Mr. SMITH—Very well, Sir, we will try it. This clause refers to persons from whom services are due. What is the slave? By the language of the slave code, he shall be taken, held, sold, as a chattel, to all intents and purposes, and constructions whatever. Can a chattel sue? Can a slave sue, any more than a horse? No. And no law which on its surface conveys an innocent meaning, can be tortured to imply guilty uses.

Another gentleman demanded to know whether, supposing the contest to lie between the Democratic and Republican parties, the Republican or Democratic Party was nearest right?

Mr. SMITH—And the Native American Party, also?

A VOICE—No, they are supposed to be annihilated.

Mr. SMITH—Well, I must tell you candidly I have no choice between these parties—none at all. None of them avow the policy of bringing the Government to shut up the rum-shops. The Republican Party has got in its hands the infamous New-York State Temperance Society, whose members are going through the State of New-York, claiming votes for Mr. MORGAN, on the ground that he is a practical temperance man, and in favor of a prohibitory law. We know better than this. We know that he is not a practical temperance man. When the question was up in the Senate he was the only Senator who dodged the vote. Ten minutes before the vote was taken Mr. MORGAN was in his seat; ten minutes after the vote was taken he was in his seat; but he was not in his seat when the vote was being taken.

It may not have been a dodge, after all. It may have been an irresistible necessity that called him out. [Loud laughter and cheers.] As for himself, he continued, he could draw no distinction between the parties. He was willing to admit that there were more Anti-Slavery men, and more Anti-Temperance men, in the Republican Party, than in any of the others, but he utterly denied that these Anti-Slavery and Anti-Temperance men were allowed to mould the policy o the Republican Party.

Here several speakers jumped up, and, for a time some confusion prevailed. Eventually one very pugnacious looking individual was heard to ask whether Kansas would now be a free State in prospect, had there been no Republican Party in existence?

Mr. SMITH replied at some length. He claimed that Kansas was not indebted for her freedom to any party, but to her own courageous Free-state settlers.

This answer was not entirely satisfactory to the inquirer, who repeated it, and charged Mr. SMITH with consuming time needlessly. His remarks were not well relished, the audience hooted, hissed, and ordered him to take his seat, which he finally did, screaming, "You are cowards, all! cowards, all!"

After the audience had quieted down, Mr. SMITH expressed his readiness to answer other questions. He was asked, among other things, as to the Metropolitan Police Law, and expressed his disapproval of it, as a disregard on the part of the State of the rights of the cities.

He was then asked as to his opinions on the Quarantine question. He said he had no information on the subject but what the newspapers gave, and that was rather suspicious. So far, however, as he had any means of information, he believed that the Hospital on Staten Island was a nuisance, and that being a nuisance, the people had a right to abate it—(hisses and cheers)—and that so far as he had been informed (renewed confusion) that nuisance had been abated with great consideration for and great tenderness to the sick. If the right place could not be found for Quarantine, then create the right place, even at the expense of building an island in the Bay of New York.

Mr. SMITH further expressed himself, in answer to questions, as being favorable to a revision of the State Constitution, so long as it prevented men from voting on account of the color of their skin and so long as it disqualified women from voting. [Cheers and hisses.] In regard to Mormonism he held that Government could interfere with any religious faith, just so far as that faith interfered with those natural rights that man is bound to protect. The census tables concurred with the Bible in saying that there was but one man for one woman, and one woman for one man. Hence polygamy should be abolished by the Government, for when a man gets ten women he robs nine men, [cheers and laughter,] and when a female polygamist gets her ten husbands she robs nine women. He held, in spite of all religious creeds, that Government was to interpose to prevent no wrong on the one hand to men and on the other to women. Mr. SMITH also declared himself opposed to Sunday laws, was in favor of compensation to slaveowners for their slaves, but not as a recognition of the right of property in man; he held that a people had a right to separate and choose their own Government; therefore, that Cuba might be received into the Union, and that the South might secede if it so willed, and, after being asked, "Would not the running of GERRIT SMITH for Governor conduce to the election of AMASA J. PARKER, very curtly replied:

"The running of GERRIT SMITH, in my opinion, will conduce to the election of GERRIT SMITH."

This elicited immense laughter and cheering.

After answering a number of other queries, some of which were ridiculous enough, and one of which by the remarkable difficulty experienced by the gentleman who submitted it, in coming to the point, created great laughter, Mr. SMITH wound up in a few general remarks which were loudly cheered.

City Politics.

THE OPPOSITION CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.—The Committee of Twenty-two (composed of one from each Ward) appointed by the Republican County Convention, to confer "with all opposed to the Buchanan Democracy," had a meeting last evening at No. 618 Broadway. There was but one absentee. The Chairman, Mr. KETCHUM, stated that the Conference Committee appointed by the Americans had chosen a Sub-Committee of three to arrange with a similar Committee from the Republicans upon a time and place for the meeting of both Conference Committees, who should proceed to designate the candidate to be allotted to each branch of the Opposition. Such Committee from the Americans, he said, would be present in the course of the evening, and it would be advisable to appoint a Committee to meet them.

The suggestion of the Chairman was agreed to, and EDWARD DALTON PEPPER, of the Second Ward; WILLIAM B. ROCKWELL, of the Nineteenth Ward, and WM. ALLEN, of the Tenth Ward, were appointed as a Committee of Conference. The Committee then adjourned.

Subsequently the Sub-Committee of the Americans and Republicans met, and after a brisk discussion arranged that the Conference Committees should meet in joint session at the Westchester House, corner of the Bowery and Broome-street, on Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

MR. JOHN VANDENHOFF is shortly to reappear on the boards of the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, the establishment at which he made his *début* 30 years ago.

The Prince of Prussia has paid 8,000 thalers for the Wesel statue of Bacchus, which is to be placed in the Royal Museum at Berlin.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Mail steamship *Arago*, D. LINES, Esq., Commander, from Havre and Southampton at 6 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 22, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

She encountered strong westerly gales throughout the passage.

Amongst her passengers are Colonel RAASLOFF and family, *Chargé d'affaires* from Denmark to Washington; GEORGE H. GANDIE, United States Consul at Zurich; Lieutenant C. HALLIDAY, of Swedish Navy; Mme. CORA DE WILHORST, Prima donna to the Italian Opera, New-York, and CHAS. BONDARSQUIR, Manager of the New-Orleans Opera, with a troupe of distinguished artists.

Steamship *Canada*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool Saturday morning, Sept. 18. She passed the *Asia* on the 8th inst.

Screw-steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived at Liverpool Monday, Sept. 20. On the 9th passed *Pacific* and ship *Fowler*, bound in. On the 17th, bark *Chieftain*, and on the 19th, steamship *Arabia*, both bound West.

Steamship *Ariel* got ashore off Stone Point, near the Isle of Wight, but was shortly after got off.

An accident happened to screw-steamer *Hammonia*, which prevented her sailing on the 18th inst. The *Times'* Hamburg correspondent says: "It appears that the powder magazine rear of the chief cabin, in the after part of the ship, exploded in a very unaccountable manner, a few miles from the Island of Heligoland, by which the greatest part of the after cabin was destroyed, but the other parts of the vessel and cargo remained uninjured; only one of the passengers had been dangerously, and three slightly, wounded. The *Hammonia* is expected to sail from Southampton Tuesday or Wednesday, the 21st or 22d inst."

The fortifications at Spike Island (Ireland) are to be materially strengthened. The defences of Queenstown are likewise to be extended and placed in a high state of efficiency. On many points of the northern and southern coast, as well as those in the neighborhood of Dublin, the forts Martello Towers and Batteries, are being repaired, and the guns at present mounted upon them will be replaced by others of much heavier calibre.

The connection between the Submarine Telegraph and the Foreign Office, London, has been completed, and the messages can now be received direct by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from the various British Embassies throughout Europe, and *vice versa*. The Secretary for India will also receive his dispatches from the Governor-General, at the India House, direct.

The *Independance*, of Brussels, says: The King of Corea has offered the French Government a portion of his territory to found an establishment. That sovereign, though tributary to China, is perfectly independent in the administration of his States.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday morning, large volumes of smoke, accompanied by showers of sparks, were seen to issue from the northwestern end of the Bank of Ireland. The fire was shortly after extinguished, and all danger at an end.

The Duke of, MALAKOFF will be invested with the order and collar of a Knight and Cross of the Bath previously to his departure from England.

The Hon. F. W. A. BRUCE, brother of Lord ELGIN, the bearer of the treaty between England and China, arrived in London on Saturday, Sept. 18.

On Sunday morning, Sept. 19, a fire broke out in the extensive sugar stores of Messrs. LEITCH & Co., of Blackstock-street, Liverpool. Loss about £6,000.

The Hon. Colonel GREVILLE had given to the Milford Junction Railroad the entire of the land through which the line passes over his property. The value of this gift is about £10,000.

The laying of the first stone of the Chamber of Legislative Body took place at Athens on the 27th ult., and as the Queen of Greece was to preside at the ceremony, an immense crowd assembled.

The final arrangements agreed to at the conclusion of the Paris Conferences have been ratified by all the Governments, and will be made public forthwith.

Letters from Naples say that as many as one thousand people were arrested on the eve of the Festival of the Pie di Grotta.

News had been received in official quarters that a brother of RADAMA, the former King of Madagascar, was going to attempt an expedition against Madagascar, where he is stated to have numerous partisans.

We (*Times*) have received advice from Berlin to the 17th. The *Volks Zeitung* and *National Gazette* had been seized for publishing articles on the Regency question. No date had as yet been fixed for the convocation of the Chambers. The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says: In diplomatic circles it is stated that the Prince of Prussia will, in the month of October next, be appointed "Prince Regent" by his brother the King.

We learn from Spain that the state of siege will shortly be raised in Catalonia. It is expected that a law on the press will be shortly presented. The garrison of Cuba is to be reinforced by 3,000 men. Tightness prevails in the money market.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE will visit ere long the Mediterranean, accompanied by a portion of the Russian fleet now at Brest. It is said that the Russian nobles secretly are opposing the emancipation of the serfs.

The St. Petersburg journals announce a decisive defeat of SCHAMYL in the Caucasus. The Russian General attacked SCHAMYL and routed him with a loss of 370 men killed, capturing besides 84 horses, 424 muskets, 280 swords, 445 pistols, and 14 tents—one of the latter SCHAMYL's own.

A rumor was current in the Turkish capital that FUAD PASHA was to demand explanations in London, concerning the bombardment of Djidda. A submarine telegraph was to be laid down to Smyrna.

It is again in contemplation to reduce the Austrian army. It is even affirmed that the Emperor has acquiesced in this measure, which would lead to a saving of 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 florins in the budget.

The highly interesting match between Mr. MORPHY and M. HARRWITZ was somewhat delayed during the past week, says *Galignani*, by a temporary indisposition of the latter gentleman. They played, however, on Saturday, when the American champion obtained the advantage. The match now stands thus: Mr. MORPHY has won four and M. HARRWITZ two. Whoever gains the first seven will be the conqueror. Large bets are dependent on the game.

The demand for shares in the new Austrian Railroad Company is so very great that not more than one-fifth of them is likely to find its way to England. The number of shares will be 400,000, and the capital required between £8,000,000 and £9,000,000.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following report has been transmitted to the London *Times* by Mr. GEORGE SAWARD, the Secretary. It comes from Mr. VARLEY, one of the gentlemen consulted by the Managers in regard to the present state of the cable:

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 18.

I arrived at Valentia on the evening of the 5th inst., when I found that no words had for many days been received through the cable from Newfoundland.

On the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, I tested the cable at intervals in four different ways to ascertain its condition. The following are the results:

1. There is a fault of great magnitude at a distance of between 245 and 300 statute miles from Val

tant and population, it is to be expected, on the early and rallying of other communities. But, as it is the nature of our people to be very little affected by foreign objurgations, so they are disposed to respond readily to any marks of good will which appear abroad. Nor do we hesitate to confess that in our eyes the opinions of the American people are of far greater importance than the praise or blame, the sympathies or antipathies, of any European State. Without dwelling on the obvious topics of kinship in race, similarity in laws, and identity in language and religion, we may say that our interests are becoming every day more bound up with the great English-speaking communities beyond the sea, of which the American Union is the most populous, enlightened and powerful. We cannot change the features of nature, or sever our island from the community of States which make up the European system, but it is evident that though wars and alliances, and the connexion of Royal houses may keep us one of the "Five Powers," yet the progress of enterprise, the current of trade, the family relations of our population with emigrant members, the intercommunication of ideas on practical and commercial subjects, and, above all, the common possession of free institutions, must tend to make England feel herself a member of a more widely sundered, active and happy sisterhood. Anything which elicits good feeling towards this country throughout the American Union, and is likely to obviate those undignified squabbles which every now and then take place between two nations who have no adverse interests, must be satisfactory to the English people, as tending to establish that good understanding on which so much depends.

The speech of Lord NAPIER at the banquet which celebrated the laying of the Atlantic Cable will consequently receive the approbation of every one on this side of the ocean, and we have to thank the Americans for the feeling which prompted the toast of "The British Government and People," as well as to give credit to his Lordship for the eloquence and taste with which he responded to it. Although it may be true that the enterprise is for the moment a failure, and that men of capital and men of science must recommence their exertions before the Old and New World are put in hourly communication, still there is the great fact that a cable has been laid, that messages have been sent, and that several scientific problems have been favorably solved. Although the Americans knew not at the time that they were celebrating only a preliminary and not a final success, still we may take the sentiments uttered as applying to that full realization of the project which cannot be far off, and agree to suppose that the messages between the Queen and the President represented the question of a bond between the two countries which shall never be broken. If this be the case, then, and England is made one with her colonies from Newfoundland to Vancouver, as well as with the free and highly gifted people whose destiny it seems to be to possess the lands of the Spanish race, from the borders of Oregon to the Isthmus, we may indeed look forward to a future widely different from anything that the world has yet seen. As Lord NAPIER observes with justice, "Something may be detracted from the functions of diplomacy, but much will undoubtedly be gained for the peace of nations." Indeed, if intercourse follows the same laws as hitherto; if the speed at which news is sent leads to an imperative demand for more rapid passenger communication, and if the rapidity with which men come and go urges improvements in the carrying of goods,—if, in short, the electric wire tends to hasten the steamship, and the steamship to improve the build and rig and navigation of sailing vessels, we may hope that before this generation has passed away, England and the New World may, in the opinion of their inhabitants, be but one country. It has been observed with truth that the United States, though continually extending their territory, have been yearly becoming for all purposes of intercourse, smaller than they were. The increase of space to be traveled over is more than counterbalanced by the decrease of the time necessary for traversing a given distance. When the Union extended only from Massachusetts to Georgia, a journey between the two extreme points took longer than a journey at the present day from the Atlantic to Kansas or Minnesota. It may be hoped that in a few years less time will be necessary to pass from England to California, than is now occupied from England to Halifax; and it is found that facility of communication, and, above all, that saving of time increases travelling in a ratio almost incredible. The number of passengers between England and the States doubles itself in a very short period. What, then, may we not hope when the means of traveling shall be multiplied, and indefinitely improved under the stimulus of an instantaneous communication of news?

It is from this increased acquaintance with each other that we anticipate harmony in the relations of England and America, and that concert in action which may become necessary at some conjunctures. No one, indeed, can expect the American people to mix themselves up with the doings of the Old World; for we ourselves feel how gladly we would escape from the entangling alliances and the acrimonious disputes which our geographical position entails. But if they care anything for the happiness and improvement of mankind beyond their own territories, they may be assured that in no way can they advance it better than by a cordial understanding with the only first-class State of the Old World which enjoys the rights and practices the duties of civil freedom. Should feelings of mutual respect and good will take root in the hearts and show themselves in the actions of the two nations, it is certain that a victory will have been gained over the forces of despotism with which the most sanguine asserters of popular liberty may be satisfied. At present the supposed jealousy of England and the United States is a matter of notorious rejoicing to the reactionary party in Europe, who fancy that they can control England by the fear that in any war she would have her vindictive progeny against her, while American interference can be checked by rousing the ancestral jealousy of the British people against the pretensions of the Republic. If the rejoicings which have extended through the whole length and breadth of the Union are to have a legitimate cause, if these enthusiastic toasts and friendly "sentiments" are to have a result more durable than the fireworks and illuminations which accompany them, it will be through the determination of Americans to live on terms of good will and confidence with the British people.

The Quarantine Riot in England.

From the London Times, Sept. 22.

While we are patiently discussing the institutions of Quarantine on this side of the Atlantic the Americans have subjected the system to an ordeal of no common character. About four miles from the city of New-York lies an insular piece of the State territory known as Staten Island, on the north-eastern point of which, near the town of Castleton, is situate the Quarantine Establishment, with its lazarettos, hospitals, and other appendages on a considerable scale. Time was when this island was almost uninhabited, and when the pesthouses erected on its shores, if they did no go good, could at least do no harm, since the place was little better than a wilderness. But in the extraordinary extension which has been given to the commerce and population of New-York City a certain portion of its inhabitants has been dislodged, and, as in our own metropolis, it has been the more opulent class which has decided upon removal to the suburbs. This migration had the effect of peopling Staten Island with settlers of influence and means, until at length the residents number some 20,000, comprising many families of high provincial position. In the meantime the Quarantine Establishment continued continued in full activity, for, though the United States are not visited by plague, they are exposed to the ravages of yellow fever, and it was against the importation of this pestilence from its more ordinary sphere in the Southern provinces that the Island Lazaretto was principally maintained. The result, therefore, was the concentration of malignant disease in a favorite and well-frequented locality—much as if we were to build some great pesthouse at Kensington or Richmond.

It appears that, whatever the Staten Island Lazaretto might be presumed to accomplish, it did not, at any rate, prevent fever from making its appearance outside the walls of the establishment; and the islanders, instead of reflecting to what extent they might be preserved by the Quarantinne system, perversely concluded that it brought them into positive danger. Disquietude and indignation, in fact, had prevailed for some time, until at length one set of sanitary authorities proceeded to sit in judgment upon another; and the Castleton Board of Health actually declared by formal resolution that the Quarantine establishment was fraught with peril to the lives of the citizens, and that, as a plain and positive nuisance, it might be justly "abated." This settled the matter. On Wednesday, the 1st of August, (September,) a mob assembled in the evening, and destroyed a considerable portion of the Quarantine buildings by open violence, and on the succeeding night they completed the work by demolishing what remained, including the physician's residence, and reducing all the furniture and appurtenances of the establishment to ashes. The wretched patients were removed from their beds in all stages of disease, fire was applied in every direction, and a single stone building, which happened to prove incombustible, was the only structure which escaped the flames

We shall not enlarge at present upon the light thrown by this extraordinary proceeding on the political institutions of the United States. The act itself, though aggravated in character by the miseries inflicted on the unhappy sick, has had many natural precedents, not only in the Vigilance Committees of San Francisco and New-Orleans, but in the municipal politics of New-York itself. It seems to be considered that some organic or elementary rights of independent action are reserved to American citizens, notwithstanding their adhesion to a general form of government, and that these rights may be exercised and the sovereignty of the people practically resumed whenever the Executive power is regarded as seriously in default. The principle, in short, is that of the right of insurrection applied to the transactions of every-day life by every town and city population; and we on Monday extracted from the New-York journals the reflections to which the example in question naturally gave rise. The Staten Island people did not like the great pesthouse established in the midst of their dwellings; they thought it endangered their lives: and when the local authority, in the shape of the Castleton Board of Health, had given expression to this opinion, they proceeded to carry out their will without regard to the law, the general interest of the State, or the decisions of the Supreme Government. On the spot, as is not surprising, public feeling was entirely in favor of the rioters. Not the least attempt was made to keep the peace, though so universally were the proceedings anticipated, especially on the second night of the riot, that the reporters of the local journals attended in the exercise of their profession to observe and chronicle events.

A Statue of Sir Isaac Newton—Address of Lord Brougham.

The people of Grantham, the birth-place of the discoverer of the laws of gravitation, came to the determination two years ago, to erect a monument in commemoration of his name. They had no difficulty in procuring the money. The Queen and Prince ALBERT contributed £100; and the remaining £1,530 came from various quarters. THEED, a pupil of THORWALDSEN, was employed to execute the work. He has finished it, and it stands in a conspicuous part of the borough. It is described as representing the philosopher in the costume of the period, and in the gown of a Master of Arts, in the act of lecturing, and his right hand is pointing to a celebrated diagram, taken from the "Principia," drawn upon the scroll in his left hand. The likeness is from the well known mask of Sir ISAAC's face, taken after death, and from the portrait bust by ROUBILIAC. The figure is twelve feet high, and weighs upwards of two tons, about one half of which quantity was presented in the shape of old cannon by Her Majesty's Government. It was cast at the foundry of Messrs. ROBINSON & COTTAM, of Pimlico, and does them the highest credit. The pedestal on which the figure stands is from a design by THEED; it is 14 feet high, and was cut from the celebrated marble quarries near Holyhead. The total height of the pedestal and figure together is 26 feet.

The ceremony of inauguration came off on Sept. 21. The Bishop of the Diocese, the Master of the Mint, Dr. WHEWELL, the Master of Trinity, Cambridge, and other dignitaries took part in the proceedings. The orator of the occasion was Lord BROUGHAM. Rising from a venerable arm-chair, in which NEWTON sat when he composed the Principia, the learned Ex-Chancellor spoke as follows:

We are this day assembled to commemorate him of whom the consent of nations has declared that that man is chargeable with nothing like a follower's exaggeration or local partiality, who pronounces the name of NEWTON as that of the greatest genius ever bestowed by the bounty of Providence, for instructing mankind on the frame of the Universe, and the laws by which it is governed. [The noble Lord was here overpowered by emotion, and paused. In a few seconds he proceeded:]

"Whose genius dimmed all other men's as far
As does the mid-day sun the midnight star."

But though scaling these lofty heights be hopeless, yet is there some use and much gratification in contemplating by what steps he ascended. Tracing his course of action may help others to gain the lower eminences lying within their reach; while admiration excited and curiosity gratified are frames of mind both wholesome and pleasing. Nothing new, it is true, can be given in narrative, hardly anything in reflection, less still, perhaps, in comment or illustration; but it is well to assemble in one view various parts of the vast subject, with the surtounding circumstances, whether accidental or intrinsic, and to mark in passing, the misconception raised by individual ignorance or rational prejudice, which the historian of science occasionally finds crossing his path. The remark is common and is obvious, that the genius of NEWTON did not manifest itself at a very early age; his faculties were not, like those of some great and many ordinary individuals, precociously developed. His earliest history is involved in some obscurity; and the most celebrated of men has, in this particular, been compared to the most celebrated of rivers (the Nile,) as if the course of both in its feebler state had been concealed from mortal eyes. We have it, however, well ascertained that within four years, between the age of 18 and 22, he had begun to study mathematical science, and had taken his place amongst its greatest masters, learnt for the first time the elements of geometry and analysis, and discovered calculus which entirely changed the face of the science, effecting a revolution in that and in every branch of philosophy connected with it. Before 1661 he had not read Euclid; in 1665 he had committed to writing the method of fluxions. At twenty-five years of age he had discovered the law of gravitation, and laid the foundation of celestial dynamics, the science created by him. Before ten years had elapsed he added to his discoveries that of the fundamental properties of light. So brilliant a course of discovery, in so short a time changing and reconstructing analytical, astronomical, and optical science, almost defies belief. The statement could only be deemed possible by an appeal to the incontestible evidence that proves it strictly true. By a rare felicity these doctrines gained the universal assent of all mankind as soon as they were clearly understood, and their originality has never been seriously called in question. The limited nature of man's faculties precludes the possibility of his ever reaching at once the utmost excellence of which they are capable. Survey the whole circle of the sciences, and trace the history of our own progress in each—you find this to be the universal rule. Nor is this great law of gradual progress confined to the physical sciences; in the moral it equally governs. Again, in constitutional policy, see by what slow degrees, from its first rude elements, the attendance of feudal tenants at their lords' court, and the summons of burghers to grant supplies of money, the great discovery of modern times in the science of practical politics, has been effected, the representative scheme which enables States of any extent to enjoy popular Government, and allows mixed monarchy to be established, combining freedom with order—a plan pronounced by the statesmen and writers of antiquity to be of hardly possible formation, and wholly impossible continuance. The globe itself, as well as the science of its inhabitants, has been explored according to the law which forbids a sudden and rapid leaping forward, and decrees that each successive step, prepared by the last, shall facilitate the next. Even COLUMBUS followed several successful discoveries on a small scale; and is by some believed to have had, unknown to him, a predecessor in the great exploit by which he pierced the night of ages, and unfolded a new world to the eyes of the old. The arts afford no exception to the general law. DEMOSTHENES had eminent forerunners, PERICLES the last. The art of war itself is no exception to the rule. The plan of bringing an overpowering force to bear on a given point had been tried occasionally before FREDERICK the Second reduced it to a system; and the Wellingtons and Napoleons of our own day made it the foundation of their strategy, as it had also been previously the mainspring of our naval tactics. So the inventive power of WATT, preceded as he was by WORCESTER and NEWCOMEN, but far more material by CAUSS and PARTY, had been exercised on some admirable contrivances, now forgotten, before he made the step which created the steam engine anew; not only the parallel motion, possibly a corollary to the proposition on circular motion in the "Principia," but the separate condensation, and, above all, the governor; perhaps the most exquisite of mechanical inventions; and now we have those here present who apply the like principle to the diffusion of knowledge, aware, as they must be, that its expansion has the same happy effect naturally of preventing mischief from its excess which the skill of the great mechanist gave artificially to steam, thus rendering his engine as safe as it is powerful. [A burst of applause.] The grand difference, then, between one discovery or invention and another is in degree rather than in kind; the degree in which a person, while he outstrips those whom he comes after, also lives, as it were, before his age. Nor can any doubt exist that in this respect NEWTON stands at the head of all who have extended the bounds of knowledge. [Cheers.] The most marvelous attribute of NEWTON's discoveries is that in which they stand out prominent among all the other feats of scientific research, stamped with the peculiarity of his intellectual character. He not only enlarged the actual dominion of knowledge, penetrating to regions never before explored, and taking with a firm hand undisputed possession, but he showed how the bounds of the visible horizon might be yet further extended, and enabled his successors to occupy what he could only descry; as the illustrious discoverer of the New World made the inhabitants of the Old cast their eyes over lands and seas far distant from those he had traversed; lands and seas of which they could form to themselves no conception, any more than they had been able to comprehend the course by which he led them on his grand enterprise. In this achievement, and in the qualities which alone made it possible—inexhaustible fertility of resource—patience unsubdued—close meditation that could suffer no distraction; steady determination to pursue paths that seemed all but hopeless, and unflinching courage to declare the truths they led to, how far so ever removed from ordinary apprehension—in these characteristics of high and original genius we may be permitted to compare the career of those great men. But COLUMBUS did not invent the mariner's compass, as NEWTON did the instrument which guided his course, and enabled him to make, and his successors to extend, his discoveries by closely following his directions in using it. Nor did the compass suffice to the great navigator without any observations, though he dared to steer without a chart; while it is certain that by the philosopher's instrument, his discoveries are extended over the whole system of the universe, determining the masses, the forms, and the motions of all its parts through the mere inspection of abstract calculations and formulas analytically deduced. New observations have been accomplished with glasses far exceeding any powers possessed by the resources of optics in the days of him to whom the science of optics, as well as dynamics, owes its origin—the theory and the fact have thus been compared and reconciled together in more perfect harmony; but that theory has remained unimproved, and the great principle of gravitation, with most sublime results, now stands in the attitude, and of the dimensions, and with the symmetry, which both the law and its application receive at once from the mighty hand of its immortal author. [Loud applause.] But the contemplation of NEWTON's discoveries raised other feelings than wonder at his matchless genius. The light with which it shines is not more dazzling than useful. The difficulties of his course, and his expedients alike copious and refined for surmounting them, exercise the faculties of the wise, while commanding their admiration; but the results of investigations, often abstruse, are truths so grand and comprehensive, yet so plain, that they both captivate and instruct the simple. The gratitude, too, which they inspire, and the veneration with which they encircle his name, far from tending to obstruct future improvement, only proclaim his disciples the zealous because rational followers of one whose example both encouraged and enabled his successors to make further progress. How unlike the blind devotion to a master which for so many ages of the modern world paralyzed the energies of the human mind!

"Had we still paid that homage to a name,
Which only God and nature justly claim,
The Western seas had been our utmost bound,
And poets still might dream the sun was drowned,
And all the stars that shine in Southern skies
Had been admired by none but savage eyes."

Nor let it be imagined that the feelings excited by contemplating the achievements of this great man are in any degree whatever the result of national partiality, and confined to the country which glories in having given him birth. The language which expresses her veneration is equalled, perhaps exceeded, by that in which other nations give utterance to theirs; not merely by the general voice, but by the well-considered and well-informed judgment of the masters of science. LEIBNITZ, when asked at the Royal table in Berlin his opinion of NEWTON, said that, "Taking mathematicians from the beginning of the world to the time when NEWTON lived, what he had done was much the better half." "The *Principia* will ever remain a monument of the profound genius which revealed to us the greatest law of the universe," are the words of LA PLACE. "That work stands preëminent above all other productions of the mind." "The discovery of that simple and general law by the greatness and variety of the objects which it embraces confers honor upon the intellect of man." LAGRANGE, we are told by DELAMBRE, was wont to describe NEWTON as the greatest genius that ever existed, but to add how fortunate he was also, "because there can only once be found a system of the universe to establish." "Never," says the father of the Institute of France, one filling a huge place among the most eminent of members. "Never," says M. BIOT, "was the supremacy of intellect so justly established and so fully confessed; in mathematical and in experimental science without an equal, and without an example, combining the genius for both in its highest degree." The *Principia* he terms, "the greatest work ever produced by the mind of man;" adding, in the words of HALLEY, that a nearer approach to the Divine nature has not been permitted to mortals. "In first giving to the world NEWTON's 'Method of Fluxions,'" says FONTENELLE, "LEIBNITZ did like PROMETHEUS; he stole fire from Heaven to bestow it upon men." "Does NEWTON," L'HOPITAL asked, "sleep and wake like other men? I figure him to myself as a celestial genius, entirely disengaged from matter." To so renowned a benefactor of the world, thus exalted to the loftiest place by the common consent of all men—one whose life, without the intermission of an hour, was passed in the search after truths the most important, and at whose hands the human race had only received good, never evil—no memorial has been raised by those nations which erected statues to tyrants and conquerors, the scourges of mankind, whose lives were passed, not in the pursuit of truth, but the practice of falsehood—across whose lips, if truth ever chanced to stray towards some selfish end, it surely failed to obtain belief—who, to slake their insane thirst of power or of preëminence, trampled on all the rights, and squandered the blood of their fellow-creatures, whose course, like lightning, blasted while it dazzled; and who, reversing the Roman Emperor's noble regret, deemed the day lost that saw the sun go down upon their forbearance, no victim deceived, or betrayed, or oppressed. That the worshippers of such pestilent genius should consecrate no outward symbol of the admiration they freely confessed to the memory of the most illustrious of men, is not matter of wonder; but that his own countrymen, justly proud of having lived in his time, should have left this duty to their successors, after a century and a half of professed veneration and lip homage, may well be deemed strange. The inscription upon the cathedral, the masterpiece of his celebrated friend's architecture, may possibly be applied in defence of this neglect: "If you seek for a monument, look around." If you seek for a monument, lift up your eyes to the Heavens, which show forth his fame. Nor, when we recollect the Greek orator's exclamation, that the whole earth is the monument of illustrious men, can we stop short of declaring that the Universe itself is NEWTON's? Yet, in raising the statue which preserves his likeness, near the place of his birth, and on the spot where his prodigious faculties were unfolded and trained, we at once gratify our honest pride as citizens of the same State, and humbly testify our grateful sense of the Divine goodness which designed to bestow upon our race one so marvellously gifted to comprehend the works of infinite wisdom, and to make all his study of them the source of religious contemplation, both philosophical and sublime. [Enthusiastic applause.]

The Mayor then presented to the noble chairman a beautiful bound copy of NEWTON's *Principia* which his lordship accepted, returning thanks for the present in a few suitable remarks.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Oct. 7.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos 1157, 869½, 1081, 1041, 1233, 1263, 1267, 1269, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1287, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1345. *Part II.*—Nos. 770, 992. 560, 1060, 1138, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1164, 1166, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226. *Part III.*—Nos. 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1244, 1246, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1274, 1276, 1280, 1282, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Nos. 63 to 70, 75 to 84.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 106, 123 to 126, 140 to 145, 148, 149, 151 to 157, 159, 160, 162, 164.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos 1664, 1665, 1667 to 1676, 1514, 1126, 1223. *Part II.*—Nos. 1613, 1649 to 1651, 1653, 1654, 1656 to 1663, 1586.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Oct. 4.

Before Chief Justice Nelson.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY ON APPEAL.

H. O. Freeman et al. vs. *A Cargo of Salt.*—The libel was filed in this case to recover freight and demurrage upon the shipment of a cargo of salt from Gibraltar to this port. The charter party was entered into for a voyage from the port of New-York to Gibraltar, or from New-York to Gibraltar or Malaga, and back, and the owners engaged "to take and receive on board the said vessel during the aforesaid voyage all lawful goods and merchandise as the said parties of the second part, or their agent, may think proper to ship." $2,600 freight was to be paid if Gibraltar only was used, and $2,700 if Malaga was used; one-half to be paid upon the discharge of the outer cargo, and the other half upon the discharge of the homeward cargo. Part of the outward cargo was discharged at Gibraltar and part at Malaga. No home cargo could be procured at Malaga, and the vessel returned to Gibraltar, and was loaded with a cargo of salt. Malaga is some 50 miles from Gibraltar. The freight on the outward cargo, according to the charter party, was paid, and the only questions in the case are in respect to the freight at the home port and a claim for demurrage, a dispute having arisen about the time consumed in discharging the cargo.

It is quite apparent, on looking into the case, that this controversy has grown out of a misapprehension on the part of the owners of the import and effect of the charter party, and that had it not been for this no difficulty would have existed in adjusting amicably all matters between the parties connected with the charter of the vessel. The owners have assumed, from a letter of instructions to the masters of the vessel by the charterers, in which a premium is offered if he should arrive in the Port of New-York with the first fruit, that the charter was a fruit charter, and that the cargo of salt was substituted by an agreement with the agent of the charterers at Malaga, there being no fruit there with which to load the vessel. The master testifies to this arrangement, and that it was agreed the cargo of salt should be discharged at the port of delivery within the same time within which a cargo of fruit could be, namely, in some three days. Hence, on the arrival of the vessel here the owners claimed the cargo should be dispatched within this time. This was refused by the charterers, they claiming that the charter party provided for the shipment of any lawful goods, and that they were entitled to the usual and customary time for unloading a cargo of salt, which was fifteen days for a cargo of the present bulk, Sundays and rainy days excepted. The owners proposed a compromise of ten days, which was refused. This dispute occasioned some delay in the vessel's reaching the dock for the discharge of her cargo. She reached the dock, however, in a few days after her arrival in port, and commenced the discharge, the purchaser receiving salt in lighters and carts, and continued discharging until, as claimed, more than the ten days had expired, when a bill for demurrage of the vessel was presented to the consignees, and payment demanded, which was refused; and thereupon the owners libeled the remaining portion of the cargo for freight and demurrage.

Now, we consider it quite clear that the charterers were not restricted to any kind of cargo; and, also, that the agent at Malaga had no power to change the terms and conditions of the charter party, and, further, that according to its terms the ship was bound to bring back a cargo from either Gibraltar or Malaga, if tendered by the charterers or their agent; and hence that the claim to have the cargo of salt discharged within the time customary for the discharge of a cargo of fruit was not well founded. According to the charter party, the home cargo was to be delivered in no other way than "dispatch to be used," and the better opinion seems to be, upon the proofs, that these terms refer to Custom-house time, which is fifteeen days, Sundays and rainy days excepted. When, therefore, this suit was commenced, this time not having expired, no right of action existed for the balance of the freight, that not being due by the terms of the charter party till the discharge of the cargo at the home port; and no ground for a claim at all for demurrage.

We agree that the master had a lien upon the cargo for the balance of the freight, and might have retained enough of it to satisfy the payment; but no right of action to recover it accrued till the owner had fulfilled his part of the contract, namely, the delivery of the goods. (Abbot 492, and note; Perkins' Ed. 2 Story, C. C. R. 81.)

Lorenzo N. Ireguist vs. *George B. Morewood et al.*—The libel in this case was filed to recover freight, amounting to the sum of $9,160 56, upon a cargo of coffee and spices shipped from Padang on the Island of Sumatra, and Batavia on the Island of Java, in the Fall of 1853, in the brig *Gothland*. The respondents set up damages sustained by the cargo on the voyage by way of abatement of the freight in consequence of bad stowage, neglect of proper ventilation of cargo, &c. The vessel arrived at this port in March, 1854, after a voyage of ninety-eight days. The Court below decreed the whole of the freght for the libelant, with interest on the same, holding that the ship was not chargeable with the damage to the cargo. Considerable additional evidence has been taken in this Court since the appeal on behalf of the respondents, tending to prove negligence on the part of the master of the crew in protecting the cargo in the course of the voyage, and also negligence in the stowage or filling the ship. It is agreed by all parties that the damage to the coffee and spices arose from the dampness and sweat of the hold of the vessel, and the material question in the case, and the one principally discussed by the counsel on the argument, is whether or not the damage could have been prevented by proper care, diligence and skill of the master and hands, or was occasioned by their neglect. In the case of Clark *et al. vs.* Barnwell, *et al.* (12 How., 272, 282, 283,) the Court held that damage to goods, occasioned by the effect of humidity and dampnesss of the hold, in the absence of any fault in the ship or in the navigation of her, or in the stowage, was a damage from one of the dangers and accidents of the seas, for which the carrier is not liable. The exception in the bill of lading in the case before us is as broad as in the case of the 12 Howard. The question, then, is one of fact, and must be determined upon the weight of the evidence. We have examined it with a good deal of care, both that which was taken in the Court below and in this Court, and have arrived at the conclusion that the cargo was well stored and the ship properly filled; that the usual and proper care was taken by the master in the progress of the voyage, at all times when the weather would permit, to ventilate the cargo by opening the hatches; and that the damage was the effect of dampness and sweat in the hold of the vessel, incident to a passage from a warm to a cold climate, and especially of stormy or tempestous weather in the latter, without the fault of the master in the navigation. Decree affirmed.

Edmund Jungbluth vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—This is an action by the plaintiff against the Collector, to recover back the additional duty or penalty of 50 per cent, imposed under section 17 of the act of 1842, upon a case as follows: After the goods were entered, the Collector seized them for a violation of the revenue laws. The claimant released the goods from the seizure, by giving a bond, under section 89 of the act of 1799, which requires that the duties shall be first paid, and a certificate of the Collector of the Port produced to the Court before whom the bond is entered into. On the appraisal of the goods, with a view to the payment of the duties, the 50 per cent penalty was imposed under an act of 1842, for under-valuation, and which, with the duties, was paid under protest. Subsequently the parties, having become satisfied that the goods were subject to a technical forfeiture for an infraction of the revenue laws, petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury for a remission of the same, under the first section of the act of 1797, which was granted, and the forfeiture remitted upon condition "of the payment of the duties, and any additional duties, on the merchandise in question, if they have not already been paid, and of all the costs." It is insisted on the part of the counsel for the plaintiffs, that the power of the Secretary under this act to remit, can only be exercised by granting the remission of the forfeiture absolutely, and cannot be conditionally, except as to the costs of prosecution; and hence that the condition of payment of the illegal duties or penalties is void. We differ with the learned counsel in the construction to be given to this section. The power, no doubt, is absolute—that is, the Secretary may remit at discretion the whole of the forfeiture—but this power carries with it an authority to remit any part less than the whole, or upon a condition consistent with law. *Omne majus continent in se minus.* We are also inclined to think that the act, in express terms, confers the power claimed by the Secretary. The power given is "to mitigate or remit" the forfeiture, or any part thereof, and to direct the prosecution, if any, to be discontinued, "upon such terms or conditions as he may deem reasonable and just." Besides, in this case, the whole subject was submitted to the judgment of the Secretary, and passed upon by him, and if the parties were dissatisfied with the decision they should have refused to accept the remission on the terms granted. Instead of this, they have taken up their bond, and paid the costs of the prosecution, and are enjoying the benefit of their remission of the forfeiture. Judgment for the defendant on the case made.

DECISIONS IN REVENUE CASES.

E. Marshall and T. Tileston vs. *H. J. Redfield.*—This is an action to recover back duties charged to have been exacted illegally, under color of law, by the Collector. Nine casks of hardware had been shipped to the plaintiffs, as appeared from the invoice and manifest, and a warehouse entry was made of the same, and bond given in the usual way by the consignees with surety. When the ship was discharged under the Inspector, but seven of the casks could be found on board, the other two having been either lost, sent by some other ship, or not shipped at all. The seven were sent to the warehouse.

The plaintiffs, within the three years allowed by the act of Congress, paid the duties to the Collector upon the seven casks, and withdrew the goods from the warehouse.

They also applied to have the bond canceled without the payment of duties upon the two missing casks, which, as claimed, had never been imported into the country, and, therefore, no duties chargeable, which application was refused by the Collector. The parties then applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for a remission of the duties, which application was also refused, under a regulation of the Department, requiring the application to be made within a year from the importation of the goods.

The plaintiffs then paid the duties under protest, in order to obtain a cancellation of the bond, and to avoid a suit on the same. This action is now brought to recover back the money thus paid, with interest.

The principal objection to the recovery is, that the money has been paid by the plaintiffs voluntarily, and not under coercion or duress by color of law, so as to lay a foundation for the action. The act of Congress, Feb. 6, 1845, (5 St. at Large, p. 727,) saves the action to parties "who have paid or shall hereafter pay money as and for duties, under protest, to any collector of the customs," &c., "*in order to obtain goods, &c., imported by him,*" &c., and upon which the duties claimed were not chargeable

Now, in this case, no goods were in the hands of the collector, or under his authority, indeed had never been in the Custom-house, and hence the money cannot be said to have been paid to get possession of them. It is supposed, however, that the payment with a view to the surrender or cancellation of the bond, and to avoid a suit thereon, comes within the spirit or intent of the Act of Congress; and the case of Maxwell *vs.* Giswold et al. (10 How., 242)] is referred to as sustaining this position. But, on looking into that case, it will be found not an authority for the action here. There the goods were in the hands of the collector, and the merchant was obliged to do one of two things in order to obtain them, namely, allow his invoice price to remain and be subjected to the penalty of twenty per centum, under the 8th section of the Act of 1846, or add to the invoice price so as to bring it up to that claimed under the Treasury circular. The claim, in either case, was unlawful, as subsequently held by the Court. Among other things, the Court say: "The money was thus obtained by a moral duress, not justified by law, and which was not submitted to by the importers, except to regain possession of his property withheld from him on grounds manifestly wrong."

In the case before us, the money was paid to avoid a suit on the bond, that being threatened if the duties were not paid. But the defence to that suit was as perfect as if the bond had not been in the case, and to hold this a payment by coercion and not voluntary, would be equivalent to holding that every payment of money demanded by the collector was an involuntary payment, and laying a foundation for an action to recover it back if the demand turned out in the end not founded in law. Upon the case made, a judgment must be entered for the defendant, with costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Oct. 6.

APPEAL IN ADMIRALTY—DAMAGE TO CARGO—POOP-DECK STOWAGE OF HOGSHEADS ON THE HEAD.

Howell L. Williams and others, vs. *José A. Mora, et al.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover freight upon a cargo of sugar and molasses, shipped from Cardenas, Cuba, to the port of New-York.

The payment had been refused on the ground of damage to the cargo, claiming an abatement of the freight on account of the same. It was insisted that the damage was occasioned by shipping the goods on deck when, according to the bill of lading, they should have been shipped under deck; also, that the cargo was badly stowed and damaged.

Whether the goods were shipped on or under deck depended upon the question whether or not the poop deck upon the vessel, under which a portion of the cargo was stored, afforded a compliance with the requirement of the bill of lading. The bark *Abeona* was originally a single-decked vessel. Subsequently a poop deck was built across her from near the after hatch back, a length of some forty feet, and as it respects the stowage the principal objection was, that some of the hogsheads of sugar and concentrated molasses were stowed upon their heads.

We have looked carefully into the evidence in the case, which is very contradictory and conflicting upon the question as to the condition and sufficiency of the poop deck, and have arrived at the conclusion that the fair weight of it supports the position of the libelants, that the stowing of the goods under it satisfied the bill of lading requiring them to be shipped under deck. The question is not whether this deck was built when the ship was originally constructed, but whether it afforded security and protection to the goods within the meaning of the bill of lading, as under deck; and upon the evidence, we are bound to say it did. The conflict of testimony in the case, shows a very unsettled and unreliable state of opinion among the most intelligent persons engaged in the shipping business of this port, upon a question with which they ought to have been familiar. The endurance of this deck in the several voyages the bark has performed since it was built, strengthens very much the testimony of the witnesses who have maintained its sufficiency to protect the cargo, the same as under deck.

In respect to the stowage of the hogsheads on the head, the evidence is full in support of the usage.

We concur with the Court below, that the damage to the cargo was occasioned by a peril of the sea within the exceptions of the bill of lading, and the libelants are entitled to their whole freight. Decree affirmed. For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For appelants, Mr. Lord.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 6.

Before Judge Betts.

On the opening of the Court this morning, the panel of Grand Jurors was called, and the following answered to their names and were sworn:

Roe Lockwood, foreman, Andrew C. Benedict, Charles Carville, George D. Baldwin, Benjamin P. Beckman, John W. Burnton, Freeman Delby, David L. Donnelly, Henry David, George T. Jackson, Henry Ray, Theodore E. Putnam, Thomas Smith, Jr., Casper Trumpey, Effingham Townsend, Charles W. Underhill, James N. Wood and Nathaniel Jarvis.

Judge BETTS delivered a very brief charge. His Honor lamented the very limited accommodations which the Court could supply the Grand Jury for the transaction of the public business. The assembling of the Grand Jury had been delayed on that account for some time, but the criminal business of the district made it now important that the calendar of cases should be taken up, in order to decide whether the persons held in confinement are subject to punishment or entitled to be set at liberty. The criminal docket furnished by the District-Attorney contains some twenty or thirty cases of parties in confinement for alleged violations of the laws of the United States. You are probably aware that the Courts of the United States do not take cognizance of other offences than those in violation of positive statutes. Those noted in this docket generally relate to transactions on the high seas, such as attempts at a mutiny or revolt, assaults with dangerous weapons, cruel and unusual punishment of seamen by their officers, and other offences of a higher grade, on the part of officers of the revenue; also, offences against the Post-Office laws, in purloining letters, &c., with several cases of forgery and counterfeiting. It is unnecessary for me to particularize further these various charges, as they will all be laid before you, and you will be put in possession of the general facts upon which the cha ges are grounded by the District-Attorney, who will have the witnesses in attendance, and put you in due course of inquiry. Any suggestions the Court might make to you on general topics would be but of little utility, and only serve to occupy your time if I were to indulge in any specific remarks of general or ethical topics arising out of any casual occurrences. The laws of the United States do not require the Judges of the Federal Courts to charge upon stated matters of common or statute law. Your powers are ample to inquire into all offences against the statute laws of the United States, but you are not empowered to take cognizance of violations of the common or local law. Grand Jurors are not in this country required to be inquisitors, or search for offenders; their province is to hear complaints which may be brought properly before them, and to act upon the evidence brought before them; but they may most properly require further proofs to be produced when they suppose in may be produced. You will hear the evidence but upon one side of the case, and if in that you find sufficient ground for the charge, it is your duty to find a bill. It is desirable that the grand jury should act upon this docket with as much promptitude as possible, in order that the persons imprisoned improperly may be discharged, or the petit jury be impanneled and the cases for trial be submitted to them during the remainder of this term. There are a number of persons in prison, and many others held under bail, on criminal charges. The Court laments the smallness of the accommodation afforded you at present, but expects that in a few weeks the inconvenience will be remedied. There is also a case of great importance under examination before the officers of the Court of this District, which will probably be submitted to you during your session by the District-Attorney.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—*On.* &

Before Commissioner White.

The Case of the Sunken Slaver Haidee.—This morning the warrants on which Masomber and others were arrested, charged with having been engaged in the Slave-trade on board the ship *Haidee*, sunk recently off Montauk Point, were dismissed, and the prisoners were rearrested upon corrected warrants.

Mr. Joachimssen renewed his motion that they be disc

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	4	5	—	9
Flour, bbls	16,516	5,012	2,842	24,370
Corn Meal, bbls	—	—	650	650
Wheat, bushels	14,700	—	1,768	16,468
Corn, bushels	10,622	—	—	10,622
Barley, bushels	7,265	—	—	7,265
Provisions, pkgs	1,729	13	20	1,762
Whisky, bbls	816	50	47	913

ASHES—Are selling slowly, at $6 for Pots, and $6@$6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,212 bbls., including 834 bbls. Pots and 387 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Prime American Yellow, at 33c.@35c., cash ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in good request, at full prices. Pure Sperm, 56c.; Plain do., 50c.@51c.; Stearine, 9½c.@10c.; Adamantine, 19c.@21c.; Patent Refined Tallow, 10½c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Foreign is plenty and heavy. Anthracite is in fair demand, at former rates. Liverpool Cannel, $6 50 ℔ Liverpool Orrell, at $7 ℔ chaldron; Pictou and Sidney, $4 37½@$4 50, and Anthracite, $4 25@$5 25 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at unchanged prices; sales to-day 300 bags Java at 14½c.@15c.; 115 bags Laguayra at 12c.@12¾c., the latter rate for handsome white; 200 bags Rio, within a range of from 10¾c.@11¼c., ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is quiet, yet steady, at our quotations. Sheathing, 25½c.@26c.; Yellow do., 21c.; Old do. 20c.@21c.; American Ingot, 23¼c.@24¼c., Bolts, 30c.; Brasier's, 31c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The market is rather tame, prices, however, exhibit no very remarkable change. Sales, to-day, about 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Middling	12¾	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Middling Fair	14	14	14¼	14⅜

DRY GOODS—The auction sales to-day of dress, millinery and hosiery goods were well attended, and resulted, in the main, satisfactorily.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 48c.@52c. for Western; and 44c.@46c. for Southern, ℔ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, $1 90 ℔ box.

FISH—All descriptions are in moderate supply and steak request, at our revised quotations: Dry Cod, $3 25@$3 90 ℔ cwt.; Pickled Cod, $3@$3 25 ℔ bbl.; No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, large size, $13; No. 2, small size and medium, $11 25@$11 50; No. 3, large size, $8 50@$8 75 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3@$3 50 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 33c.@36c. for scaled, and 14c.@17c. for No. 1 ℔ box; Pickled Salmon, $29@$32 ℔ tc., and $22@$24 50 ℔ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite heavy to-day, for State and Western Flour, depressed by free receipts, and the eagerness of receivers to realize. Prices have declined without increasing the demand. The home trade are the principal buyers. The inquiry for shipment is restricted. Sales 12,500 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl	$3 25	@$4 20
Standard Superfine State	4 85	@ 5 00
Standard Extra State	5 05	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 85	@ 5 05
Fancy Ohio	5 06	@ 5 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 8 25

Canadian is dull and heavy; sales 500 bbls. at $5 25@$6 35 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is plenty and depressed; sales 2,500 bbls. at $4 30@$5 25 for rejected brands; $5 45@$5 70 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 75@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, mainly at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ 196 lbs.

FURS—A public sale of over 6,000 Buffalo Robes and Skins occurred to-day. It was quite spirited and successful. At the Hudson's Bay Company's London sale, Sept. 14, Beaver advanced 35c. on March prices, but rather lower than at Lampson's sale; Musquash declined 1½d.@2d. ℔ skin; Sea Otter 20 ℔ cent. lower; Otter, inferior, declined 20 ℔ cent.; Fisher further advanced 10@15 ℔ cent.; Fox same as Lampson's sale; Lynx 10, and Bear 25 ℔ cent. lower; Marten same as March sale.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered than it is needed by purchasers, and prices are depressed, the general tendency being strongly downward. Sales 38,000 bushels, including prime white Canada, at $1 34; prime red Western at about $1 21; mixed do., (nearly pure white) at $1 21; fair Milwaukee Club, at 86c.; damaged do., (a small lot,) at 87c.; damaged Chicago Spring, at 80c.; very good white Southern, at $1 40, and red do., at $1 16, ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair request at firmer rates. Sales, 50,000 bushels, at 71c.@74c., or unsound to good mixed Western, 80c. for white Southern, and 91½c. for round yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 75c.@76c. ℔ bushel. Barley is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Oats are in demand and are steady: Western, at 48c.@51c.; Canada, at 48c.@51c.; State, at 45c.@49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 40c.@44c., and Southern, at 35c.@40c. ℔ bushel. White Beans, at $1 06¼@$1 12½; Canadian Peas, 90c.@$1, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales, chiefly at 55c.@60c., cash ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues inactive and somewhat nominal in price here. American at $120@$140 for undressed, and $175@$200 for dressed; Clean Russia, $200; Outshot do. at $185; Italian $210@$215; Jute, $92 50@$97 50 ℔ ton; Manila, 6¾c., and Sunn 4¾c.@4½c. ℔ lb., usual terms. In Boston, since Friday last, sales have been made of 700 bales Jute, $95 ℔ ton, 6 months' credit, and 500 bales Manila at 6¾c. ℔ lb., 8 months' credit.

HIDES—Are in moderate demand, at uniform prices; 3,000 prime Orinoco were sold to-day at about 23½c.@24c., ℔ lb., usual terms.

HOPS—The demand is less active; prices are unchanged. New, 12c.@17c.; crop of 1857, 6c.@8c.; and two years old, 3c.@5c., ℔ lb.

IRON—Continues quiet at our quotations: Scotch Pig, $22@$23; English Bar, $44@$46 for common, and $53 50@$54 for Refined, ℔ ton, usual terms; Sheet, at 2c.@4½c. for English; 11c.@11½c. for first quality Russia, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½ ℔ M.

LEAD—Is inactive at our quotations. Foreign Pig at $5 50@$5 75; American Pig at $5 80 ℔ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6½c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is in limited request at former rates. French Calf Skins are salable and firm, including 34 lbs., 90c.@$1; 35 lbs., 85c.@95c.; 40 lbs., 80c.@90c.; 50 lbs., 75c.@85c.; and 60 to 80 lbs., at 67½c.@80c. English salted Sheep Skins are in fair request, including Fleshers, at $1 25@$1 50, and Roans and Skivers at $2 75@$3 50 ℔ dozen.

LIME—Rockland, 64c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is quite dull at drooping prices. New-Orleans, 42c.@44c.; Porto Rico, 36c.@38c.; Cuba Muscovado, 26c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 24c.@25c.; ℔ gallon, usual terms. 125 hhds Cuba were sold at 25c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.; German Wrought, 4½c.; Clinch, 3½c.@5½c., ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in good demand at $3 87½ ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is plenty and heavy at 49c.@50c. ℔ gallon. Tar, $2 12½@$2 37½; Pitch, $2 ℔ bbl. Resin is in slack request, including common at $1 70@$1 75 ℔ 310 lbs.; No. 2, $2@$2 50; No. 1 at $2 75@$5 25; and White and Pale at $5 50@$6 75 ℔ 280 lbs.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong, $41; Western thin, $34 50@$35; and do. thick at $32 50@$33, ℔ ton.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been less sought after, including Crude Whale at 50c.@54c., and do. Sperm, at $1 22@$1 25 ℔ gallon. Refined varieties are selling slowly at 64c.@66c. for bleached Winter Whale, and $1 30 for unbleached Winter Sperm. Linseed Oil is inactive and languid at 73c.@74c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is selling, in lots, at 92½c.@95c., and Olive Oil, 97½c.@$1 02½ ℔ gallon. Palm Oil 8¾c.@9c. Tallow Oil 9½c. ℔ lb. In New-Bedford during the week ending Oct. 4, sales were made of 4,417 bbls. Crude Sperm, part at $1 24; and 175 bbls. Crude Whale, at an unpublished price, ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the Week ending Oct. 4, 1858:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Total	1,750	170	—
Previously	66,677	175,725	1,473,800
From Jan. 1 to date	68,427	175,895	1,473,800
Same time last year	69,472	226,355	1,982,000

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and prices favor buyers. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $16 66@$16 75 for Mess; $16 for good Mess; and $14 75 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in request, at about former quotations, including dry salted middles, at 9c.@10¾c.; short, clean, City-cured middles at 13c.@13¾c.; and smoked sugar-cured hams, at 12c.@14c. ℔ lb. Lard is plenty and heavy. 250 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 10¾c.@11c for fair to prime old, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for new ℔ lb. Beef is plenty, cheaper and irregular; sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14, for extra do.; $10 for Country Mess, and $8 for do. Prime ℔ bbl.; New Beef Hams, $12 ℔ bbl. Butter is in good request, at 14c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 24c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is quiet, yet steady at from $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair requst at full prices.

SEEDS—Are in demand at steady rates; sales have been reported in Boston of about 11,000 bags at $1 90@$1 95, cash, chiefly at $1 90, cash, ℔ bushel.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. prime, at 10c.@10¼c., cash, ℔ lb.

TIN—Is in fair demand, at former prices, including Banca, at 27½c.@27¾c., and Straits at 27½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 23c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 18,000 bushels Grain at 3½d.@3¾d.; 450 bbls. Resin at 1¾d.; 300 bbls. Lard on private terms; and, by Steamer, 5,000 bush. Grain, in bags, at 6d., and 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Glasgow, 6,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 6d.@6¼d.; 50 tons Lard at 25s., and 200 boxes Cheese at 27s. 6d. For London, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; 1,000 barrels Crude Turpentine on private terms, and 500 boxes Cheese at 30s. The latest charters have been—Two vessels to load at Savannah, with Cotton, for Liverpool, at 1 3-16c.; one from Mobile to Havre, 1¼c.; two from Mobile to Liverpool, 3d., or if to Havre, 1c.; one from Savannah to Havre, ¾c., or if to Liverpool, ¼d.; one from Natchez to Queenstown for orders, guano, £4 5s.; ship *Lizzie Spaulding*, 790 tons, to Melbourne or Sydney, N. S. W., about $12,000; ship *Wanderer*, 1,197 tons, to San Francisco, about $25,000; ship *Montigny*, 850 tons, same voyage, about $17,000; ship *Prima Donna*, same voyage, on private terms; a ship, 1,048 tons, to New-Orleans, $2,500; ship *Ocean Pearl*, at Baltimore, to load thence for San Francisco, on private terms: a brig to Oporto, Flour, Staves, &c., at a round sum; a schooner, 280 tons, to St. Jago and back, $2,400; a brig, 170 tons, to north side Cuba and back, $1,600; one from an eastern port to north side Cuba and back to New-York, $3 25 ℔ hhd. on and under deck; one, 298 tons, to Cardenas, and one, 299 tons, to Havana, $1,900 each; one from Norfolk to Barbadoes, hhd. Staves, $13; a brig, 180 tons, to Manzanilla and back, one from Jacksonville to Curacoa, and a Dutch schooner to Havana, on private terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MAX MARETZEK.

Previous to his approaching departure for Havana, and his brief tour South, the present Manager of the Academy of Music has been prevailed upon by several of his personal friends to comply with the wish very generally expressed by the
PRESS OF NEW-YORK,
And announce his
FAREWELL BENEFIT.
He has further been encouraged to do so by the offer of the whole of his
LEADING ARTISTS
To sing upon the occasion, as well as many of the principal Artists at present in New-York.
The whole of his
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
Have also offered their services, as well as
RONZANI'S CELEBRATED BALLET TROUPE.
LOUISE LAMOUREUX
Has also kindly volunteered to appear on this occasion. In addition to this he has also received offers from several of the
LEADING THEATRICAL MANAGERS,
And feeling, from the
IMMENSE AMOUNT OF ATTRACTION
Which has been placed at his disposal, the utter impossibility of giving merely an evening's performance, he is compelled to announce
DAY AND NIGHT PERFORMANCE,
when the
GREATEST OPERATIC ENSEMBLE
ever offered to
THE PUBLIC
in this City, will be placed before them,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MAX MARETZEK,
MONDAY, Oct. 11, 1858.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Entrance Ticket, including Reserved Seat.....$1 50
N. B.—Holders of these tickets are entitled to admission, including a reserved seat for
BOTH THE MATINEE AND EVENING PERFORMANCES,
(Opera and Ballet.)
Entrance to Parquet and Boxes, &c.....$1
N. B.—Holders of these tickets are entitled to admission to both the Matinee and Evening Performances.
NOTICE—Every purchaser will receive two tickets, one admitting to the Matinee, and one to the evening performance. They will be transferable and can be used by different parties.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MOST POSITIVELY
THE LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON
OPERA AND BALLET.
LAST CHEAP NIGHT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1858,
Admission.....50 cents
to all parts of the Theatre, with no reserved seats.
Positively the Last Time,
WILLIAM TELL,
with a
most powerful cast,
an increased Chorus and Orchestra,
And
RONZANI'S CELEBRATED BALLET TROUPE,
Signor LUIGI STEFANI,
Signor GASSIER,
Signor GASPARONI,
Signor GARIBALDI, and
Signor GUIDI,
Madame BERTUCCA MARETZEK,
Mademoiselle SIEDENBURG.
Conductors.....{ MAX MARETZEK, / ANGELO TORRIANI.
Doors open at.....7 o'clock
Opera commences at.....7½ o'clock
Admission 50 cents.
FRIDAY—Regular Opera Night—LINDA DA CHAMOUNIX.
SATURDAY—LAST MATINEE—A Favorite Opera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE NEW DRAMA.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
in a new character, writtenly expressly for her,
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
and the author,
MR. BOURCICAULT.
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 7,
a new romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, will be produced, entitled
PAUVRETTE,
written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "Jessie Brown," "The Life of an Actress," "The Phantom," "The Willow Copse," "The Corsican Brothers," &c., and founded on a French drama.
Act I.—The Retreat of Napoleon from Moscow—The Ruined Hut near Wilna, in Russia.....Isherwood
Act II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, in the Alps.....Isherwood and Fredericks
Tableau III.—The Wolf's Gorge, on the ascent to Mount Blanc.....Riviere
The Hut of Pauvrette,
THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW.
Act III.—Tableau IV.—The Chateau of Grandval and the adjacent Park.....Riviere

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Brilliant and enthusiastic success of the
LUCY ESCOTT
OPERA TROUPE,
who will appear THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in Balfe's opera of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Count Arnheim.....Mr. Charles Durand
Thaddeus.....Mr. Henry Squires
Florestein.....Mr. Brookhouse Bowler
Devilshoof.....Mr. Aynsley Cook
Arline.....Lucy Escott
Buda.....Miss Harriet Payne
Queen of the Gipsies.....Miss Emma Heywood
Notwithstanding the immense expense attending the engagement of this full and complete troupe, there will be NO EXTRA CHARGE for admission, the rates being the usual PLAY-HOUSE PRICES. Seats may be secured for every evening during the week. Doors open at 7; Opera at 8 precisely.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1858,
LONDON ASSURANCE,
Sir Harcourt Courtly.....Mr. J. S. Browne
Charles Courtley.....Mr. Sothern
Dazzle.....Mr. Walcott
Meddle.....Mr. Blake
Max Harkaway.....Mr. Burnett
Dolly Spanker.....Mr. Peters
Cool.....Mr. Levick
Lady Gay Spanker.....Miss Laura Keene
Grace Harkaway.....Miss Sara Stevens
Pert.....Miss Flynn
Pas de Deux by LOUISE LAMOUREUX,
Assisted by
MR. GEORGE W. SMITH.
To conclude with the screaming musical farce of
JENNY LIND.
Granby Gag (with a breakdown).....Mr. Jefferson
Jenny Leatherlungs (with songs) Miss Minnie Macarthy.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 7,
The entertainments will commence with
THE AVENGER.
To be followed by the Irish Drama of
IRELAND AS IT IS.
To conclude with the Drama of
LO ZINGARO.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain will rise at 7¼.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 7,
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE PHANTOM.
After which, the glorious comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Concluding with the Drama of
HANDSOME JACK, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.
Dr. BOYNTON will give the eighth and closing lecture of his course, at the Cooper Institute,
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 8.
Subject—*The Creation of Man, and the present Order of Animals.* Also, *Geology and the Bible.* Admission 25 cents. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, Office No. 1.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
BARKER'S "IL CORSO."
These two magnificent paintings
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
No. 444 BROADWAY,
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
SONGS, GLEES, DANCES, BURLESQUE SAYINGS, WHO CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO COMPETE WITH THEM.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FAMOUS DR. VALENTINE, the veritable man with a thousand faces, a thousand tongues, and ten thousand stories. THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART, or ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD, with its thousands of active figures, &c. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and this week, 'EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The GRAND AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

FALL EXHIBITION OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MORRISANIA.—The Fall exhibition of this Society of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables will be held at Morrisania Hall, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 6 and 7, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. A band of music each evening. Admission 25 cents; children, 10 cents.
SAMUEL MUNN, President.
WILLIAM H. WILLCOX, Secretary.

F. H. NASH'S SINGING CLASS WILL meet in the Spring-st. Church, near Varick, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. First time free to all.
F. NASH, No. 411 Broadway.

MILLS' MINSTRELS.
Will give but four
GRAND CONCERT
At Niblo's Saloon on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.
Particulars in future advertisements.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY—No. 290 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.
N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,868, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

L. F. DINSMORE'S SINGING CLASS WILL open THIS EVENING in Lecture-room corner South 4th and 6th sts., Williamsburg. Terms $1 per quarter, 12 lessons. If stormy the next Thursday evening.

MUSICAL.

ALTO.—WANTED, IN AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Brooklyn, an Alto Singer, possessing the following qualifications, viz: A good voice, familiarity with the Episcopal Service, and ability to read at sight. A resident of Brooklyn may address W. R. B., Box No. 280 Post-Office, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
And
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
Will commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Sept. 24.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Scottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied, and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones) as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this most valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cœur," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his late trip through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best method of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.
During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York:
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above Academies will open on Oct. 9, in New-York, and Oct. 16, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING.—NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LANNAY, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his Classes will open on Saturday, Oct. 23. Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½, afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Gentlemen's Class on Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening—to commence Nov. 1. Soirees as usual. Circulars obtained at the room, or at Mr. CHARRAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-Park.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS
FROM THE PRESS OF THE
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
Published Saturday, Sept. 4.
COOPER GENT, and Other Sketches, from "The Country Pastor's Visit to his Poor." 18mo, cloth.
A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and humblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors to the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and suffering, such a record has permanent value; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.
Published Saturday, Sept. 11.
LOTTIE'S THOUGHT BOOK. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo, cloth.
Published Saturday, Sept. 18.
ORACLES. A daily Scriptural text-book on an entirely original plan. 32mo, cloth.
To be followed on Saturday, Sept. 25, by
GRACE TRIUMPHANT, A BRIEF MEMOIR OF JOHN FLEMING. By a Teacher. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday, Oct. 2.
HOW TO LIVE. Illustrated in the lives of Frederick Perthes—the Man of Business; Gerhard Tersteegen—the Christian Laborer; James Montgomery—the Christian Man of Letters. 12mo, cloth.
On Saturday, Oct. 9.
HARRY SEYMOUR; the Little Boy whose feet would run home. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday, Oct. 16.
MRS. COOPER'S STORY; or, the Golden Mushroom. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday, Oct. 23.
KITTY MAYNARD; or, "To obey is better than sacrifice." By the author of "Irish Amy," "Ready Work," etc., etc. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday, October 30.
A WEEK WITH FANNY; or the Fifth Commandment. 18mo, cloth. Embellished from original designs.
On Saturday, November 6.
UNION NOTES ON THE GOSPEL; compiled and prepared with especial reference to the wants of Parents and Sunday School Teachers. Edited by the Rev. ROBERT J. PARVIN, of Leroy, N. Y. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday, November 13.
ALLIS FAMILY; or Scenes of Western Life. 18mo, cloth.
DAISY; or the Lost Lamb. Beautifully illustrated.
On Saturday, November 20.
THE DRAMA OF DRUNKENNESS; or Sixteen Scenes in the Drunkard's Theatre. 18mo, cloth.
On Saturday, November 27.
SHIELLE; or Missionary Life in Africa. 18mo, cloth. Fully illustrated.
Several other books of great interest will be published during the season.
Sold by
THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
No. 122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 375 Broadway, New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK
WORTH FROM 25 CENTS TO $100.
Our new descriptive catalogue of 60 octavo pages, embraces a larger collection and better variety of Standard, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Books than that of any other bookselling establishment in the country; also, contains greater inducements than ever before offered; mailed FREE to any address. Send for a catalogue.
D. W. EVANS, / J. H. PRESTON. } EVANS & CO., Publishers, No. 677 Broadway, New-York City.

NOW READY,
BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW
For October, 1858.
CONTENTS.
1. Conversations of Our Club. 2. Catholicity in the Nineteenth Century. 3. Alice Sherwin and the English Schism. 4. An Exposition of the Apocalypse. 5. Domestic Education. 6. Literary Notices and Criticisms.
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (James B. Kirker,) No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON TRAVELS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—In compliance with a special invitation from our most distinguished citizens, Rev. T. J. BOWEN (formerly Captain of the Texas Rangers) will deliver three lectures on his *Explorations in the Far Interior of Africa*, lying north of the travels of Dr. Livingstone. The lectures will be delivered under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THURSDAY, Oct. 7. Subject, *Central Africa.* TUESDAY, Oct. 12, *The People and Slavery.* THURSDAY, Oct. 14, *The Future of Africa.* Commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course $1; single lecture, 50c. For sale at Messrs. C. S. Francis & Co.'s, No. 554 Broadway; Messrs. Crawford & Reynolds', No. 52 William-st; at the Library, Astor-place; No. 16 Nassau-st.; and at the door.

THE HON. HORACE MANN, PRESIDENT of Antioch College, will deliver a lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, 8th inst., in the lecture-room of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, on *The Relation between Colleges and the People.* Tickets of admission, 25c., may be obtained of C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway, or RAYNOR, No. 76 Bowery. Commence at 7¾ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE BY THE MILE.—TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway, will dispose of the remainder of the Telegraph Cable now on hand by the mile, for telegraphic purposes, at a very low price. Having facilities for testing it under water, they can guarantee its perfection.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S, No. 692 Broadway, now ready for inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with unsurpassed sets of fine furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted.

WILLIS'S SPRING STYLE
AT RETAIL,
MONDAY, Oct. 4,
1,000 Pieces
ADDITIONAL
of
RICH PRINTED MOUSSELINE DE LAINES,
At 12½ cents per yard.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

AT THE
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—William Tell—Ronzani's Ballet Troupe.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—The Bohemian Girl.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—London Assurance—Jenny Lind.

BOWERY THEATRE—Handsome Jack—Raoul—The Phantom.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The Avenger—Seeing as it is—La Tengaro.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pauvarette.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock A. M. of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have news from Havana to the 2d inst., by the arrival of the *Black Warrior* at New-Orleans. A terrible explosion of a powder magazine occurred there on the night of the 29th ult. The magazine was filled with powder, shells and rockets, and the explosion was attended by the most disastrous effects. Twenty-eight persons were known to be killed outright, and one hundred and five wounded, while it was apprehended that many more were buried under the ruins. Ninety new sugar-houses were totally destroyed, and the gas works were so far damaged as to leave the city in darkness. The cause of the explosion was unknown.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., with advices from Europe three days later, is now fully due at Halifax. She had not been heard from at 11 o'clock last night.

By the arrival of the *Arago* at this port, from Southampton, we are placed in possession of our European files and correspondence to the 22d September. The additional details and extracts we furnish will be read with interest.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* having been detained by some damage to her machinery, the steamship *Saint Louis* will leave to-day with the California mails and passengers from the Company's pier, foot of Warren-street, North River.

It is stated that the Panama Railroad Company are about making arrangements for placing the steamships *Adriatic*, *Baltic* and *Atlantic* upon the line between this port and San Francisco, *vid* the Isthmus of Panama, to form a weekly line of communication.

The Democrats carried the State of Delaware, on Tuesday, by 750 majority.

The Crystal Palace ruins were visited by thousands yesterday. A strong Police guard prevented access to the interior of the walls, except for exhibitors. In another column we describe the obituary which was consumed, and add to our details of the losses and insurance. The origin of the fire is scarcely doubted—that it was incendiary. The managers and exhibitors are already moving for the opening of a new Fair—to be held quite probably in the Cooper Institute. The report that there was a life lost at the fire was entirely unfounded—our statement yesterday was the correct one. Further investigation of the losses assures us that $350,000 will cover nearly or quite all of the damage.

Gerrit Smith, the Independent candidate for Governor, appeared before a large audience, last night, at the Cooper Institute. He invited questions as to his views on all subjects of public policy, and, for three hours, was occupied in meeting a running fire of interrogations on political topics, ranging from the Canals to Mormonism. Mr. Smith acquitted himself with his usual readiness and ability, and, on the whole, produced a very favorable impression.

The long-contemplated visit of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller and Quarantine Commissioners to the Lower Bay, was made on Tuesday. Mayor Tiemann was present. The object was to inspect certain locations which have been suggested as suitable for Quarantine purposes, for warehouses, floating hospitals, etc. Commodore Vanderbilt, George Law, and several well-known Staten-Islanders were on board. The West Bank project, as advocated by Mayor Tiemann, for relieving the commerce of the port by erecting suitable warehouses upon that spot, for the discharge and storage of infected cargoes, was cordially approved. The plan of constructing a break-water, and building immense hulks for the reception of the sick, to be moored upon Old Orchard Shoal, met with little favor. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller held a meeting yesterday, and, in accordance with the recommendation of the Quarantine Commissioners, decided to have a survey made of the old Orchard Shoal, and to ascertain the practicability and cost of the works. This was the least that they could be expected to do. The Governor and his associates, however, reserve to themselves the appointment of the engineer to make the survey.

The case of Macomber, and the others arrested on a charge of having been engaged in the slave-trade, on board the ship *Haidee*, sunk off Montauk Point a few days ago, was on trial before United States Commissioner White yesterday, when the first warrants were dismissed, and they were held on new warrants for examination on Friday next.

Considerable business was transacted yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Barnard sentenced a noted thief to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison, another for three years, and another for two. Mr. Sedgwick will conduct the business of the Court as Assistant District-Attorney, under Mr. Joseph Blunt, as he has done now for four years, under Mr. Blunt's predecessors.

The 71st Regiment yesterday relieved the 6th Regiment on Staten Island. They were reviewed by the Mayor in front of the City Hall, and received the present of a flag, and a speech from his Honor. Colonel Vosburgh replied. The usual civilities were exchanged upon the exchange of places, and the 6th Regiment appeared to be glad to be relieved of their cares.

The Board of Education met last evening, and in Committee of the Whole, resolved to recommend that the Normal School be dispensed with; but the question with regard to the reorganization of the School was not acted on, and the whole matter was recommitted.

The American Bible Union is holding its Ninth Anniversary in this City. The proceedings of yesterday were attended by quite as enthusiastic and numerous an assemblage from various parts of the Union as on any previous occasion. Probably the exercises may extend over to-day and to-morrow.

The Conference of German Societies adjourned *sine die* yesterday morning.

The Cattle markets have been less overstocked for a week past than during the six preceding weeks. The total City receipts for the week ending yesterday were 3,785, while the average for the preceding five weeks was nearly 5,000. The principal falling off is in Illinois Cattle, influenced in part by the low prices, and in part by the daily expectation of an increase in railroad tariff. Prices advanced about ½c. ₱ lb. at the opening sales on Tuesday, and yesterday morning, but the markets dragged towards evening, the closing sales being scarcely above those of last week.

Yesterday, 2,000 bales Cotton, chiefly *in transitu*, were sold at uniform prices. Flour and Wheat declined, and were in demand at the reduced figures. Corn was in good request, and was somewhat firmer. Sugars were pretty active and firm. Provisions were plenty, heavy and irregular. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 749.

Changed Aspect of the City.—Such of our citizens as have been spending the Summer abroad will miss, on their return, three of the most noticeable objects which have heretofore arrested the eye on approaching the City. The Cupola of the City Hall, the Hospitals at Quarantine and the Dome of the Crystal Palace have all been destroyed by fire within the past six weeks. But there are still plenty of old, familiar sights left by which the City may be recognized. There is the dilapidated Battery, looking as shabby as ever; the streets are quite as dirty, and the rickety old church used as a Post-Office is still standing.

Gerrit Smith and his Colored Friends.

W. J. Watkins, an intelligent negro who resides at Rochester, publishes in the New-York *Tribune* a letter explaining the reasons which influenced a State Convention of colored citizens, held in Troy on the 8th and 9th of September, to refuse its support to Gerrit Smith. It appears by the statement of Mr. Watkins, that the said Convention, of which he was a leading member, passed resolutions declaring that colored men should act in the present canvass "with especial reference to securing the elective franchise" on the same basis as whites,—that is to say, without property qualification,—which desideratum, they averred, could never be accomplished so long as the Democrats remained in power, and they "regarded the Republican Party, all things considered, as more likely than any other to effect this desirable end." In the light of these considerations, therefore, the Colored Convention, by a vote nearly unanimous, advised "the eleven thousand colored voters of this State to concentrate their strength upon the Republican candidate for Governor." Having settled its policy for the campaign, the Convention appointed Mr. Watkins to stump the State in favor of the election of Mr. Morgan to the office of Governor, a commission which he announces that he shall vigorously perform.

Mr. Watkins may, however, rest assured, that in respect to the object he and his Convention profess especially to aim at—the extension of negro-suffrage—it makes no practical difference what party succeeds. Nothing could be further from the minds of the leaders, not only of the Democratic but of the Republican Party, than to abolish the distinction of a property qualification in the case of colored voters. It has not been done when it might have been, and it will not be. Does Mr. Watkins forget how the resolution which passed the Republican Legislature a year or two ago to amend the Constitution in that regard was smothered in a pigeon-hole of the Executive Chamber? And even if submitted to the people, it would have been voted down by an overwhelming majority. We are telling Mr. Watkins facts and truths. He and his associates have a perfect right to support any man they prefer for Governor, but their reasons when they choose to publish them are open to criticism. Gerrit Smith has the fortune to experience from Abolitionists, white as well as black, a very small measure of gratitude. When there is money to be paid, land to be given away, or Jerrys to be rescued, Mr. Smith is a man much lauded and sought after. But let him take the field for Governor, and even the black men turn their backs upon him.

Mr. Watkins claims that there are 11,000 colored voters in the State. It may possibly be true. By the census of 1855 the entire negro population was 45,286, of whom 9,330 are set down as tax-payers—in other words, voters. Even that number is an important item in the canvass, and one which may possibly elect Mr. Morgan. In one important point of view, however, the action of the Colored Convention evinces more practical sense than it has been the habit of Abolitionists to show, by supporting a ticket not sure to be beaten, and which may be regarded as friendly in many respects to their race. In order to accomplish something in a practical way, we see even the colored Abolitionists now turning the cold shoulder upon Gerrit Smith—a movement on their part which a few years ago would have been deemed incredible.

The Recorder on Sunday Laws.

Recorder Barnard's charge to the Grand Jury on Tuesday morning is a singular specimen of Judicial logic. His official position in connection with our criminal Courts entitles his utterances to brief examination.

Last Spring the Grand Jury made a presentment of Sunday disturbances as a prominent cause of crime. The Police Commissioners passed resolutions which contemplated the suppression of some of the obvious forms of disturbance, and especially the nuisance of Sunday news crying. The friends of Sunday observance rejoiced in the partial relief afforded by the action of our authorities. It only needed the hearty coöperation of those entrusted with the administration of justice for a brief season to rid the City of the "clamor or shouts" which have so long "disturbed the peace and quiet of the City, as well as of the religious exercises of the day."

But the Recorder, while uttering platitudes enough, as he supposes, to avoid the displeasure of those who retain a respect for Sunday laws, and hesitating to "ask" the Grand Inquest "to invade in the slightest degree the law which protects the Christian community in the decent observance of the Sabbath," really adopts the cant of the Sunday papers; maligns the action of the friends of Sabbath observance, and gives aid and comfort to the "poor friendless boys," who have annoyed a whole City for years, and defied the power of its Police. He "regards the obtaining of a paper on Sunday as a public necessity," and thinks their sale "but a minor evil, when violence and fraud pass so frequently unpunished and even unheeded in our midst."

The Recorder knows, or ought to know, that the publication and sale of newspapers on Sunday is a violation of the letter and spirit of the statute, and has been so decided in our Courts; and that it is only by sufferance that the custom continues. He knows that the advocates of an orderly Sunday have made no issue on that point, or on any other than the crying of newspapers, which he concedes should be "checked." He knows that the plea of charity for the "mere children who go forth on Sunday to glean their bread," besides being mistaken, would justify any other invasion of the rights of citizens. And he ought to know that, if the issue made deliberately by the Police authorities with a few hundred noisy and vicious boys, whose wrong-doing is so public and open as to constitute a nuisance, cannot be sustained, and the evil suppressed, all hope of "ferreting out serious crimes and arresting their perpetrators"—secret crimes and adult criminals—must be vain.

The diatribe of the Recorder on the dignity of the Press, and the abuse of its power, would certainly have as much weight had its author, in a document intended for the Press, refrained from gratuitous and unfounded imputations against those who sustain the laws he is sworn to support, and who would protect rights sacredly guaranteed. Will the Recorder tell us who "those are" "who pervert the most wholesome institutions, and turn them into engines of oppression?" Who "are engaged in urging an ultra-Sabbatarian interpretation to our laws, restraining servile occupations and trade on Sunday?" What "Pharasaical attempt" has been made, "which, under cover of a literal enactment, would do injustice even to the feeblest and poorest classes?" We deny the right of a public officer of any grade to catch up and indorse the stale slanders of an interested Press, and to weaken the hands of the best friends of public order and morals by unjust aspersions. As a political expedient it may have its effect; but we mistake the public sentiment if this sort of electioneering does not react on its authors, and awaken a feeling of general indignation. Such an appeal comes from the Bench with an ill grace but a day after the outrages at the Cosmopolitan Garden and the William-street lager-bier saloon, with their scenes of riot and bloodshed, and the discovery that Sunday drinking-shops are also dens of thieves and burglars.

Nominations in New-Jersey.

The politics of New-Jersey present this Fall a picture in little of the politics of the Union. There are members of Congress in the Administration interest seeking reëlection on the ground of fidelity to Mr. Buchanan; there are other members of Congress demanding the same honor on the ground of having differed from the Administration on the Lecompton question, though in other respects loyal; there are Republicans and Americans who rest their claims upon entire and uniformly uncompromising opposition. A seat in the Senate, now nominally filled by the Hon. William Wright, is also in controversy, though the contest about it is some degrees less demonstrative than its cotemporary in Illinois. For several reasons, therefore, the canvass abounds in points of interest.

In the Third Congressional District there is a repetition of a case not uncommon elsewhere. At ordinary times, the District is tolerably reliable for the Administration. Two years ago, Mr. Garnet B. Adrain, Democrat, was elected over James Bishop, Opposition, by the following vote:

	Adrain.	Bishop.
Middlesex	2,438	3,162
Somerset	1,944	2,003
Hunterdon	3,474	2,564
Warren	2,880	2,039
Total vote	10,781	9,768
	9,768	
Adrain's majority	1,013	

Mr. Adrain, so elected, was generally identified with the Administration, although opposed to the Lecompton policy of Mr. Buchanan. This point of opposition has proved, however, to be essential. His candidacy for renomination was no sooner announced, than every energy at Washington, and in the District, was set to work to effect his defeat. Mr. Adrain was advised of this hostility. It was pointed out to him that he had but to refuse to enter the Democratic Convention, and present himself at once outside, as an independent Opposition candidate, to secure the entire Opposition strength, which is undoubtedly sufficient to elect the man of its choice. Mr. Adrain declined to take this course. He substantially admitted that he preferred to be considered a friend of the Administration, in regard to all but concluded issues, and that a straight Administration nomination was more to his taste than anything the Opposition had to offer. At the caucus held at Somerville, on the 30th ult., he was accordingly a candidate, and was promptly thrown out, Mr. William Patterson, of Perth Amboy, receiving the nomination. The friends of Mr. Adrain, disgusted, at once organized a Bolters' Convention, nominated their man, and went home counting on the collective Republican and bolting vote in the District. Are they entitled to it? An opposition Convention is to meet at Flemington, on Friday, when this question will have to be decided. A strong effort will be made to have the bolting nomination indorsed, and it will be encountered by an equally strong effort to have a consistent and thorough-going antagonist of the Administration nominated. In this connection the name of Mr. Charles Scranton, of Warren, is prominently mentioned.

As this decision may be a leading case in similar adjudications elsewhere, it may be well that two or three points should be be kept in mind.

1. If Mr. Adrain is to be nominated as a reward for fidelity on a question now obsolete, while he is known to be unsound on current issues, we may as well give over at once all thought of resisting Southern aggression, and of correcting mal-administration at Washington. The public service should never be sacrificed to personal preferences. The South makes all its advances, and retains its undue influence, by uniformly returning the strongest men as its representatives. The North disregards the principle, and loses.

2. Whatever the present professions of Mr. Adrain may be, they lose credit because of his willingness to accept a regular nomination. Had he made them, in response to repeated importunities to that effect, before the regular Convention met, they would have been entitled to weight.

3. In view of the approaching Presidential contest, the Opposition can afford to spare no advantage the present preliminary skirmish may supply them. It will be for them to consider whether it be safe to play into the hands of the Douglas faction, when the independent action of the latter in 1860 is tolerably well assured, and may then be fatal to a Republican nomination, if Republican and American votes are now trifled with.

4. It will be a sorry triumph over the Administration to elect a candidate who, though blindly opposed by the Custom-House, is quite likely to sustain every future measure of the Administration.

5. It is not at all certain that a straight Opposition ticket cannot be elected. But its defeat is more desirable than the disorganization at this moment of the united Republican and American Party.

It will be prudent for the approaching Opposition Convention in the District to give these topics mature consideration. The narrower and short-sighted policy recommended by a portion of the local Press will be sure to end in disaster and self-reproach.

How to get Cuba.—A New Scheme.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* undertakes to solve the problem of Cuba in an article which we copy this morning. Slaves, it assumes, on the joint authority of Humboldt and experience, are constantly decreasing in Cuba. An imperative demand for laborers is thus created. The effectual stoppage (not an easy undertaking) of the African Slave-trade to that island would compel the planters to look elsewhere—to wit, to the United States—for their supply, which could only be obtained through annexation. *Ergo*, Cuba must thus be compelled to seek admission into the American Confederacy. Annexation once accomplished, a large Slave-trade from the border States to Cuba would at once grow up, the effect of which would be to drain Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri of their negroes—the exportation from those States amounting to eight or ten millions dollars annually. White labor would come in to supply the vacancy thus created, until eventually Slavery should be driven South within the tropics. There are points in the article from the *Atlas and Argus* worthy of consideration, and for that reason we give it. But it overlooks the question whether the Slave-breeding States would not be incited by a greatly-improved market not only to keep their stock good, but to increase it. If slave-raising should become immensely more profitable by the acquisition of Cuba, it is not easy to see how Virginia, Maryland, &c., could thereby be made Free States. Perhaps the *Atlas and Argus* can tell.

The New Minister to Spain.—The *Courier and Enquirer* entertains an opinion of Mr. William Preston, of Kentucky, made up in equal parts of censure and approbation. It alleges that as member of Congress he "achieved no other distinction than that of deserting his own party and joining one which had been the bitter and unscrupulous adversary of its principles, its organization and its principal men," but admits that personally he is "a gentleman of fine appearance, of genial social qualities, affable and agreeable in manners, and has been educated in the school which places honor and reputation above the influence of money and of sordid private advantage."

We are at a loss to decide whether its admiration or censure should be regarded as the more impressive. Coming from such a source both are specially significant. A rebuke from the *Courier and Enquirer* for having deserted one's party certainly carries great weight with it, but perhaps not greater than the praise that such change was in no way attributable to "the influence of money" or of "sordid private advantage." This is much to say; and in these latter days, when parties fall and rise so rapidly, the qualities conceded to Mr. Preston may go far to atone for any error he has committed in the selection of new political associations. Even on the *Courier and Enquirer's* own showing, the Administration has been eminently fortunate in its appointment of Minister to Spain. Mr. Preston is judicious and conservative, as well as able and accomplished. He is not from the extreme South, and it is fair to presume has no sympathy with fillibustering, but that while he will seek the acquisition of Cuba with energy, he will not lose sight of propriety, or wantonly endanger the peace of the country.

The Scheme of the Quarantine Commissioners for Creating an Island in the Lower Bay.—The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller have done a wise thing in so far assenting to the proposal of the Quarantine Commissioners for constructing hospitals in the lower bay, as to consent to a survey of the shoals being made by competent engineers appointed by the Governor and his two associates. This may be regarded as a final dismissal of the wild scheme, for no engineer can be found, we imagine, who will risk his reputation by recommending such an undertaking. It was a prudent reservation on the part of the Governor, for which he is entitled to special commendation, that he reserved to himself and his coadjutors the right of appointing the engineers to make the survey. In the meantime, the work of reconstructing the necessary hospitals at Quarantine will be proceeded with.

Musical.

Testimonial Benefit to Max Maretzek.—An agitation of a peculiar kind is now moving the depths of that somewhat shallow affair known as the artistic conscience. It is proposed that a grand testimonial performance be given for the benefit of Mr. Maretzek, and a number of prominent admirers of the "indomitable" are working "with a will" to make it a perfect success. The occasion is well chosen. Mr. Maretzek has just completed his tenth year of active effort in this Metropolis. During that period he has encountered many difficulties, sufficient in themselves to have discouraged any man less sanguine and industrious than Mr. Maretzek. He has had, of course, to come in contact with individual vanities, and to upset some excellent persons, who have remembered the achievement, and repaid it in a spirit of reciprocity by endeavoring to upset Mr. Maretzek. It would be ungenerous to say that they have not now and then succeeded, and unfair to Mr. Maretzek, because no man living has displayed a greater facility for getting on his feet again. Of his services to art in this country, we have spoken on more occasions than the present, and where it was less necessary to remind the public of them. As a conductor he is the best we have ever had; as a manager, the most active and liberal. His artists have been presented to the public without any of the usual prepuffery, and have invariably been found up to the best standard. All the new operas which we enjoy now, and expect in the *repertoire* of the Academy, have been, with few exceptions, produced by him, and the completeness and ability with which they have been rendered have left little to be desired. These facts are prominent in the musical history of America, and their recognition by the Press and the public has led to the suggestion of the present testimonial. It is no weak invention of an expiring management, but an honest demonstration for a deserving and accomplished gentleman. The entertainment will take place on Monday next, and will be a memorable affair in extent and in the artists who have promised to assist. The following letters, which we are permitted to publish, show the feeling with which Mr. Maretzek is regarded by Mr. Ullman and Mr. Strakosch—two operatic managers, who know, at least, the difficulty of the road which Mr. Maretzek has traveled:

Dear Sir: Understanding that you propose taking a benefit previous to your departure for Havana, and feeling that from your long services to the cause of the Musical drama in the United States you are amply entitled to do so, I regret deeply that none of my principal artists are at present in the City of New-York. I am consequently prevented from offering you their services. At the same time, in order to show you that this is no mere formal expression of regret, allow me to tender you the use of the Academy of Music for Monday evening next, assuring you that the offer is made from my high esteem of your merits, both as an artist and a manager.

I have the honor to sign myself, dear Sir,
Yours, faithfully, &c., &c.,
B. ULLMAN.

Academy of Music, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

Max Maretzek, Esq.—*Dear Max:* Having been informed that your friends intend to give you a testimonial of the great esteem in which they hold you and your valuable services in the cause of Music in this country, I beg you to accept the services of some of my artists, if needed. No man has done for Opera what you have done, and you have been the manager who has established the Opera in this country.

Wishing you happiness, health, prosperity, and a bumper for your benefit, I remain, yours, faithfully,
MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

Academy of Music.—The last cheap performance at this house, takes place to-night, when the entire opera of "William Tell" will be given, with all the principal artists. On this occasion Signor Steffani will sing the aria in the fourth act, which heretofore has been omitted.

Mme. Cora de Wilhorst arrived in this City yesterday by the *Arago* from Havre. She will join the Italian Opera troupe of Mr. Strakosch.

The Ladies' Equestrian Convention.—At Jones' Wood, yesterday, some eight or nine hundred people assembled to witness a Ladies' Equestrian Exhibition. It had been announced in the journals and on huge posters with a vast flourish of trumpets, but it proved but a sorry, not to say, a disreputable affair. By omitting to publish the names of the females, we are doing them a service, which, for their own sakes, it is to be wished, they could appreciate. Of the whole matter the least said the better. A few respectable ladies were present, but they left the grounds before the close of the "performances." The riding was generally indifferent, but there were two successful Amazons. The lady who gained the prize for the hurdle race was undoubtedly the best rider on the ground. If justice had been done her, she would also have obtained the first prize in the *fait de manége*. The paucity of spectators is a matter for congratulation. Ladies' equestrianism, as it is understood in Europe, and equestrian ladies, as they exhibited themselves yesterday, are very distinct and altogether incompatible.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mission to Paraguay—Judge Bowlin's Instructions.

The Reception of Gen. Jerez as Minister from Nicaragua—Cabinet Movements—The President's Message—Collector Schell, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The Administration attributes the sudden change in the course of Gen. Jerez to the timely exposure made of the Ouseley Treaty. Jerez now comes forward, makes the required apology, promises all that has been demanded, and is received as Minister from Nicaragua.

Secretary Floyd left this morning to visit his coal-fields on the Kenawha.

Postmaster-General Brown expects to leave for the West to-morrow, to be absent a week.

President Buchanan has commenced the first draft of his annual Message.

Secretary Cobb has made a call on the Register of the Treasury for a table showing the comparative imports under the present and the late tariffs.

Col. Sumner has assumed the command of the Military Department of the West.

Collector Schell is here making his last efforts for harmony in the wigwam. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

Judge Bowlin had a long interview to-day with Secretary Cass on the subject of his mission to Paraguay. He will to-morrow receive his instructions, the prominent features of which are, that President Lopez be required to make an apology for the insult to our flag; to make reparation to the citizens of the United States who were driven out of that country, and to acknowledge his obligation to satisfy all other demands for redress—the amount of indemnity to be ascertained, probably, through a Board of Commissioners; also, to negotiate a commercial treaty, and obtain some guarantee for the opening of the La Plata and its tributaries by the removal of the restrictions on trade in those waters. Only one vessel, the *Fulton*, carrying the Commissioner, will at first proceed to Assumption. Should Judge B. succeed in his object he will forthwith return to Washington, bringing with him the Convention; but in the event of an entire failure, he will direct Commodore Shubrick to send up the fleet, and with it to carry out the distinctly-defined policy of the Administration. The fleet will, after its business in Paraguay, show itself in several of the South American States, particularly in those in which our Government has long had unsettled accounts.

It is said the reception of Gen. Paez, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Nicaragua, does not exclude Yrissari. The former represents that he has full authority to ratify the treaty. Within a few days additional instructions have been sent to our Naval officers in command of each end of the transit route, with a view to the protection of American rights and property.

Postmaster-General Brown designs leaving Washington to-morrow on a trip to Tennessee for a few days.

It is not true, as has been stated, that the rank of Admiral is recognized by the Navy Department, but by the regulations flag officers who have been in commission twenty years and upwards, are authorized to hoist their flag at the fore instead of the mizen mast, and those under that period at the mizen as usual.

An army board is to assemble at the Washington arsenal for the purpose of examining the recent improvements in small arms.

The dispatch of last evening should have read: "The Interior Department has approved to Florida, under the Congressional grant of May, 1856, over 183,000 acres of land in aid of the construction of the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, connecting Jacksonville and Alligator, 60 miles in length."

Our Washington Correspondence.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES RECEIVED BY GEN. HERRAN—RESULT OF THE NEW-GRANADIAN ELECTIONS—A BETTER PROSPECT FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF PENDING DISPUTES.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

I telegraphed you that General Herran had received important dispatches from home touching the elections in Panama. These dispatches state that all the fears entertained for the peace of the State of Panama proved to be unfounded. Great excitement prevailed, but after the elections were over all was peace and quiet, and the people ratified with great unanimity the popular choice. The dispatches state that the election was fairly conducted, and the result as gratifying to the foreigners residing there as to the natives. Señor Jose de Obaldia, Vice-President of New-Granada some years ago, and whose conduct during the revolution of Melo was so honorable and patriotic, was elected Governor of Panama by a decided majority. He is a gentleman of high character, of European education, respected by all parties in New-Granada, and as familiar with the English language as with his own. The honesty of Obaldia and his sympathies with the United States entitle him to the esteem and consideration of all Americans, and he was, in fact, the candidate of the American Party residing on the Isthmus of Panama. He is considered one of the most fluent and elegant speakers in New-Granada.

The dispatches to General Herran also state another gratifying fact, that Señor Jose M. Hurtado (the candidate of the *Conservadores* for the Governorship) is to remain in the discharge of his duties as Intendente and Agent of the Federal Government in the State of Panama, a position of high trust and responsibility, and for which I understand he is eminently fitted. No gentleman in Panama, I learn, stands higher in the respect and confidence of both natives and foreigners.

The Administration of Governor Obaldia, with the coöperation of Señor Hurtado, it is generally anticipated, will mark a new era in the intercourse and social relations between Americans and New-Granadians in Panama—an era of reciprocal good feeling, proper understanding and cordial cultivation of the common interests of both the people in that region. All this comes of the Federal Administration of President Ospina, whose enlarged views and liberal feelings towards foreign nations, and especially the United States, have entitled his Cabinet to the name of the "American Cabinet Ospina." We have proofs of this in the conduct of Ospina, touching the Cass-Herran Convention.

The dispatches to General Herran also express the confident hope that all matters of dispute between the two Governments will be speedily settled upon an amicable basis, and to the entire satisfaction of the American Government. General Herran is authorized to assure the President of the United States that no effort will be spared to meet the views of this Government fully. Q.

FINANCIAL-POLITICAL AID TO JUDGE DOUGLAS—WOOD, BENNETT AND THE SCHELLS IN HOT WATER.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

A discovery has just been made here which threatens seriously to interfere with poor old Bennett's plans of "social advancement," and the efforts of Fernando Wood towards the reconstruction of his ruined political power. The President is angry, more at the treachery which the fact reveals than at the fact itself; and as proof of the matter is legally on record at Chicago, no denials, however brassy, can avail to remove the *onus* from the gentlemen involved.

You may remember that in last July, when the *Herald* felt sure Judge Douglas must succumb to the weight of Federal power directed against him in his own State, that veracious paper undertook to show its devotion to the President by denouncing "a certain financial agent of Judge Douglas," who had visited your City for the purpose of raising funds to support the Illinois Senator in his home-contest against centralized control. In this report there were several rather ugly features. In the first place, the matter, from its nature, must have been disclosed confidentially, if at all; in the second, the *Herald's* report gave an idea that this agent had come up here to *beg* money from the friends of Judge Douglas, and not, as would now appear, to negotiate a private loan on the part of the gallant Senator who is "periling his private fortune in behalf of sound Democratic principles."

After abusing this agent for some days very vindictively, positive news reached the *Herald* and the little knot of its *protiges*, that Douglas had the best and largest element of the South on his side—that the regular Democratic organization of Illinois stood the Federal fire gallantly, and would stand by Judge Douglas to the last; in fact, Messrs. Bennett, Wood & Co. became finally convinced that stock in the Little Giant's enterprise would soon be high above par, and that the best thing they could do would be to conciliate "the coming man" in advance, while for the present throwing a little pleasant dust into eyes not in need of any further obstruction.

This conclusion arrived at, the *Herald*, one fine day, announced the total defeat of "the begging epistle sent by Judge Douglas;" not a gudgeon in Wall street, it said, would bite at so poor a bait, and Judge Douglas must raise funds in another quarter for carrying on his "treasonable practices" against the Administration. Now, this was designed for the Washington market, and for the time undoubtedly produced the effect desired. The "begging subscription" had been killed, and killed by the *Herald's* exposure. Poor old Plum Gut wanted "social position," and should have it. Mr. Wood was Mr. Bennett's friend, and in want of political position. He should have it.

But we now find the real nature of the Agent's mission, which was to borrow money for Senator Douglas' public expenses on the security of his private property, and in the records of real estate in Chicago, we find $13,000 of the sum required advanced by J. T. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic, (one of old Bennett's useful *friends*,) and $20,000 by Fernando Wood in person, acting as the "Loan Agent and Real Estate broker" for Bennett, Augustus Schell and the wife of the Collector's brother.

This revelation is the excitement of the day, and may probably lead to the postponement of a much-rumored "fashionable arrival" here. The President now begins to understand the meaning of the charges made in the *Herald*, that your State Convention was a Douglas engine under the control of Douglas managers. The shoe is on the right foot at last, and the public records of Chicago will keep it there unless something wonderful happens. With two strings to its bow, this conspiracy made sure to win, let the battle go how it might. It could give *words* to Buchanan, and financial help (on first-class security) to Douglas.

TERRIBLE OCCURRENCE IN HAVANA.

Explosion of a Powder Magazine.

Twenty-Eight Killed—One Hundred and Five Wounded—Others under the Ruins.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from Havana on the 2d inst., has arrived here.

A large magazine, filled with powder, shells and rockets, exploded there on the night of the 29th ult., by which twenty-eight persons were killed outright, and one hundred and five wounded, while many more were supposed to be under the ruins.

Ninety new sugar-houses were totally destroyed. The gas-works were rendered perfectly useless, and the City was left in darkness.

The police and troops were guarding many of the buildings that were damaged.

The entire city was affected by the shock.

General Concha was the first official on the ground, and did all in his power to aid the unfortunate.

The cause of the explosion was unknown.

Sugars had declined a trifle; stock, 120,000 boxes. Lard was active at 17¾c.

From Boston.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE EXHIBITION—SAILING OF THE DOLPHIN—CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS, &c.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The Seneca Falls, N. Y., steam fire engine gave a highly satisfactory exhibition of its powers on the Common this afternoon, and afterwards in State-street.

The United States brig *Dolphin* is announced to sail this afternoon or to-morrow morning for Norfolk, to join the Paraguay squadron fitting out at that port.

The Republican of the Eighth District in Convention at Concord to-day, nominated Charles R. Train for Congress. He received 68 votes against 59 cast for Ex-Governor Boutwell.

The Hon. L. B. Comins, renominated by the Republicans for Congress from the Fifth District of this State, has written a letter declining the nomination.

Jeremiah Austin, master of the whaling ship *Betsy Williams*, was sentenced to-day to pay a fine of $100 and also assessed $800 damages to the negro James Francis, whom he left on an uninhabited island.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax, Wednesday, Oct. 6—11 P. M.

The weather is clear, with a light wind from Northwest. There are no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, now over-due with Liverpool dates of the 25th inst. The report that the *Canada* was coming up the harbor this afternoon was an error, caused by the arrival of one of the Admiral's gunboats, which, at a distance, was mistaken for her.

Congressional Nomination, etc.

Binghamton, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The Hon. R. Holland Duell, of Cortland, was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republicans from the Twenty-first Congressional District.

The Grand Jury refused to find an indictment against Oliver Howard, confined for the murder of his two sons last July, the evidence before them showing him to be insane. The Sheriff took him to the Asylum at Utica this morning.

Agricultural Fair in Connecticut.

Waterbury, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The annual fair of the New-Haven County Agricultural Society opened here to-day. The grounds are well stocked, and the exhibition of agricultural implements, manufactured and fancy articles, are thought to be as fine as those of the State Fair. The fair continues two days. To-morrow a balloon ascension will take place by Mons. Regnard.

From Utah.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The Salt Lake mail, with dates of the 11th ult., arrived at St. Joseph's on the 1st inst. Political matters were quiet in Utah. The California Salt Lake mail had been robbed by the Indians in Carson Valley. Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, was preparing to leave Salt Lake for Carson Valley.

The Illinois Central Railroad.

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

In the case of George C. Bates *vs* the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the possession of the grounds on which the depôts of the road are located, the Jury last night returned a verdict in favor of the Company.

Delaware Election.

Wilmington, Del., Wednesday, Oct. 6.

Complete returns have been received from the election held yesterday. The Democrats have carried the State by 750 majority.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The deaths from yellow fever for the thirty hours ending at noon to-day numbered 89.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The deaths from yellow fever during the 24 hours ending at noon to-day were 66.

Sailing of the Niagara.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sailed about 11 o'clock this morning, with 80 passengers for Liverpool and 9 for Halifax, and £102,000 in specie.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax, Wednesday, Oct. 6—1 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, now fully due at this port, with three days later European news.

The Second Assembly District Convention, American, organized last night by electing Abraham F. Greene, of the Fourth Ward, Chairman, and Rufus E. Hancock, of the Sixth Ward, Secretary. After appointing a Committee of three to consult with the Republicans of the District the Convention adjourned.

The Comet blazes brighter and brighter every night and morning. A week ago it flamed up from under the Great Bear. Tuesday night its nucle

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.

Reporting of the State Fair at Syracuse.
Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

The New-York State Fair nominally opened this morning with the usual assemblage of all the agricultural machinery—the adipose sheep and swine, and the masculine, feminine and neuter of the bovine race. The usual mixed assembly of Hereford, Devon and Durham calves, cows and bulls is already very large, although the ordinary incompleteness and uproar of preparation, inseparable from a first exhibition day, governs the occasion here. A bull, for which no prize has been offered by the Agricultural Society, owed its existence to this lack of preparation. A friend (without the knowledge that a drop of Hibernian blood flows in his veins) observed, that as all first days of an exhibition were such scenes of uproar and confusion, it would be well to have the first day of the Fair commence on the second. The exposure and fatigue of a night's travel made me so ill that a good-natured friend insisted upon administering a prescription of his own, which tasted suspiciously of Schnapps; and, for the first time in his life, left a strong impression upon your correspondent that he was—light-headed.

A fine wooded knoll and orchard has been selected for the Fair grounds. From fifty to seventy acres have been inclosed, and as usual, surrounded by a village of booths and shanties for the sale of the irresistible cakes and ale. From the entrance, rows of sheds four or five hundred feet in length, stretch away, divided into stalls for the reception of the petted candidates for premiums. Large structures of hemlock and spruce boards, apparently fresh from the teeth of the saw, are crowded by the eager exhibitors of the gigantic squashes, and yard-long beets, in one; and in another, crowd the growers of pears, grapes and apples. In machinery and agricultural implements this Fair is rich beyond all former ones. Indeed, if one could judge by the immense preparations, it would seem that nothing but one of the great Russian fairs could equal it. All admit that it is the best exhibition of all the various subjects of a State Show that has ever been held by this Society. I have noted some of the most remarkable for novelty, usefulness and beauty, for to-day, and shall give my impressions, without the attempt to convey them in detail.

On the ground, I was kindly taken in charge by Mr. GEO. GEDDES, better known to your readers as a more successful farmer than his modesty will admit of. As Mr. GEDDES inclines to the Durham, these magnificent lords of the herd were first pointed out. The display of stock of the three great leading breeds,—now become so fixed in characteristics as to be confirmed races,—is said to be finer in the quality of the individuals, and larger than ever shown before in this State, and some gentlemen say better than before in the United States.

Mr. SAMUEL THORNE exhibits one young bull, 43 heifers, from the Booth and Duchess families, of the most beautiful form and appearance. The sleek, fine skin, close, compact bodies, short limbs and rounded outlines of these beautiful animals, are strong characteristics of the distinct family of the Durhams, from which they were bred.

After these follow, in a long succession of stalls, a large number of this breed. Vast bulls, whose rising seems elephantine, and whose lowing suggest thoughts of what refuge one would seek, should they break loose. Great lurid eyes glare out at you as you pass the stalls; and, when some meek-looking monarch of herds seems to invite you to pat his sleek haunch, an impatient and even angry toss of the blood-veined horns warns the patronising saunterer that fire lurks beneath those ashes.

After all the fierce discussions upon the respective merits of breeds and races, the conclusion seems to have been reached, that no race is fitted for a universal stock. The Durhams dwindle upon the thin juices of New-England grasses, but attain their most magnificent proportions in the rich pastures of the West and Southwest.

In the former the Devon, and in the medium pastures the Hereford, find their appropriate place. Distribute these breeds in equal numbers of each over the localities named, and a few years will find the invit able law of adaptability crowd out the one and leave the others best fitted by nature to its place. Mr. GEDDES pointed out a very large native four-year-old steer of active, even spirited action, whose perfections, he said, were an accident that would probably never be produced again by the same parents.

He called the attention of the owner, Mr. C. GEAR, of Geddes, to the fact, that, while this animal, fine as he was, would require six years' feeding to perfect, a Durham would have reached maturity at four.

Mr. CYRENUS WALKER, of Byron, Genesee County, exhibited some very fine-grade Durhams. Two three-year olds estimated at 2,000 pounds each, and one immense four-year old, estimated at 2,600 pounds, served to point the lesson of Mr. GEDDES. Several fine Ayrshires and Jerseys are exhibited by Mr. J. F. CONVERSE, of Woodville, and HUNGERFORD & BRODY, of Rural Hill, Jefferson County. This small and beautiful breed is nearly a universal favorite where only milk and beauty of herd is desired. Mr. G. asserted his belief that the Ayrshires and Jerseys were the progenitors of our best native milkers, although since the period of this descent they had been bred up to their present perfection. The same general characteristics and appearance are, as I have often observed, frequently common to these breeds, and our good native milkers.

The most perfect animal, all things considered, upon the ground, is without doubt the Hereford bull, Prince of Wales, 5 years old, exhibited by JOHN HUMPHREYS, of Elyria, Ohio.

I know that I am treading upon dangerous ground, the fighting ground indeed of warm enthusiasts, but I convey not only my own impressions of this magnificent creature, but that of many good judges. There is something truly kingly in his carriage and port, and the perfection of his proportions cannot be conveyed by description. The dam, imported by Mr. HUMPHREYS in 1852, and a heifer sister, stand on either side, both extraordinary animals.

A long line of Herefords succeeds, all of which were good. But decidedly the aristocracy of the bovine race are the Devons. Of but medium size, often inclining to small, there is something in the delicate limbs and fine skin, wide spreading and elegant horns, the clear, confident, intelligent eye, and gentle yet spirited carriage of this breed, that calls forth the admiration of every one. Mr. E. G. FAILS, of West Farms, exhibits some most beautiful specimens of this breed. Two heifers respectively two years and 18 months old, two 6 months' calves, one 5 year old cow, and one 2 year old bull, are all so perfect that the eye of the sharpest critic looks in vain for a fault. There are many others of this breed from several exhibitors, and all are good, but I cannot stop at present to distinguish them by a description. I hear several old breeders and attendants of State Fairs say that altogether it is the best show of cattle they have ever seen. A building has been fitted up for the reception of articles from Onondaga County.

I shall leave the general exhibition, to give a brief description of this display. The articles that most strike my attention are the very large ripe clusters of Isabella and Catawba grapes—perfectly ripe, here, in this cold, frosty county—while 150 miles further south, in a climate comparatively tropical, ours, in the neighborhood of New-York, are slowly and imperfectly ripening. Does anybody know anything about anything? These grapes are exhibited by Dr. B. F. GREEN, of Syracuse.

Mrs. WESLEY HICKOX, exhibits a beautiful statuette of the "Greek Slave," in wax, and the most perfect wax flowers and wreaths, wrought by her own hands. Mrs. DENNIS MCCARTHY, some embroidery, whose minuteness of perfection gives one a stitch in the side. The Huron Indians exhibit some beautiful embroidery of moose-hair.

St. Crispin shines in new lustre, in a case of pedal coverings that have, I think, exhausted ingenuity—slippers of gold and satin for Titania, and boots of patent leather for a Brobdinag, wrought in the most perfect manner by the firm of MCDOUGAL, FENTON & Co.

As I return from the Fair grounds, it is evident that the population of the city has been largely increased since morning. Great numbers of striding, large-voiced persons, are swearing through the streets and crowding the public rooms of the hotels, clamorous for rooms and lodging.

The hotels, the landlords say, are crowded to bursting over. Certainly I saw an effervescence of cots and single beds in the halls, and I hear of ten beds in a room. The threat of placing a co-lodger in my bed, sent me out of the Globe, (not this mundane sphere, but a hotel so yclept.) In my last place of refuge I find three beds and a hint that stern necessity may place another there.

I dined with an ex-king to-day but I did not feel any accession of self-esteem, for the black servants were dining at the other end, and the exaltation on the one hand of dining with MARTIN VAN BUREN was modified by the contact with, as CHESTERFIELD says, my friends in a low condition of fortune. But an ex-king or an ex-president is less than a constable in office. Why this ex-king walked through the Fair grounds to-day, and even a judge of pumpkins and turnips, with a badge on, was greater than he. Oh, Solomon! A living dog was better than a dead lion.

T. W. F.

The Largest and Finest Show ever Held—Premiums to be Awarded, &c.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The weather to-day has been splendid—a glorious sunshine and a pleasant cool air prevailing. This was in reality the first day of the Fair for visitors, and the grounds were crowded the whole day. Among those present were the Hon. E. D. MORGAN, THURLOW WEED, Gen. NYE, and others, prominent politicians. The attendance of farmers and their families was unusually large. Vice-Chancellor WILLIAM T. MCCOUN, President of the State Agricultural Society, arrived last night, and was on the grounds to-day.

At about 11 o'clock this morning, the Committees were filled and announced from the stand, and immediately went to work in the discharge of their duties. When the cattle were brought into the ring the show was universally acknowledged to be the largest and finest ever held by the Society. The stock of short-horns and Devons was unusually full. The total number of entries of all classes to-night, aggregate about 1,500. Large additions have been made to the manufacturing and medicinal departments.

The premiums were not declared to-day, but the following will be the decisions of the Committee:

ON CATTLE.

CLASS 1, NO. 1.—SHORT-HORN BULLS.

Best Bull of three years and upwards, S. P. Chapman, of Madison County, *Duke of Oxford*; second do., James F. Conger, of Jefferson, *Robin Hood, Jr.*; third do., D. Rowley & Co., of Cortlandt.

Best Bull, two years' old—C. J. Chadwick, of Jefferson, *Perfection*; second do., J. R. Paige, of Cayuga, *Hiawatha*; third do., N. Oaks, of Ontario, *Pilot*.

Best Bull, one year old—Samuel Thorne, of Dutchess, *Prince of Oxford*; second do., Elon Spelton, of Cayuga; third do., H. S. Tryon, of Cayuga.

Best Bull Calf—E. Marks, of Onondaga; second do., W. Hurst, of Albany.

SHORT HORNS—COWS.

Best cow, three years and upwards, Samuel Thorne, of Duchess, *Clover*; second do., same, *Mrs. Gwynne*; third do., J. K. Tucker, of Erie.

Best heifer, two years old, G. Butts, of Onondaga; second do., E. Marks, of Onondaga; third do., same.

Best heifer, one year old, Samuel Thorne, of Dutchess, *Favonita*; second do., T. Richardson, of Westchester; third do., Mr. Hurst, of Albany.

Best heifer calf, Mr. Chapman, of Madison; second do., A. B. Benham, of Tompkins.

Also silver medals to breeders of *Duke of Oxford* and *Clover*.

CLASS 1, NO. 2—DEVONS, BULLS.

Best bull, three years and upward, F. H. Ellsworth, of Columbia, *Young Empire*; second do., R. E. & C. Mills, of Onondaga: third do., J. S. Eastman, of Oneida.

Best two-years old, Baker & Son, of Madison; second do., J. S. Eastman, of Oneida; third do., Moses Parsons, of Onondaga.

Best one year old, C. S. Wainwright, of Dutchess; second do., E. G. Faile, of Westchester; third do., J. W. Collins, of Wayne.

Best Bull Calf, E. G. Faile, of Westchester; second do., —— Hilton, of Albany.

The Devon Cows were not shown to-day.

CLASS 1, NO. 3—HEREFORD BULLS.

Best Bull, three years old and upwards, to William A. Mills, of Livingston, *John*; second do. M. C. Remington, of Cayuga, *Major*; third do. H. & H. Bowen, Jr., of Orleans, *Cayuga Chief*.

Best two years old, E. Corning, Jr., of Albany, *Major*; second do. M. C. Remington, of Cayuga.

HEREFORD COWS.

Best Cow, three years old and upwards, E. Corning, Jr., of Albany.

CLASS 1, NO. 4—AYRESHIRE BULL.

Best one year old, S. D. Hungerford, of Jefferson; second do. James Brodie & Co., of Jefferson.

Best Bull Calf, S. D. Hungerford, of Jefferson; second do. to the same.

AYRESHIRE COWS.

Best Cow, three years and upwards, J. F. Converse, of Jefferson; second do. to the same.

Best one year-old, J. F. Converse, of Jefferson; second do., J. Brodie & Co.

CLASS 1, NO. 6—IMPORTED SHORT-HORNS.

Best bull three years and upwards, Slingerland & Hurst, of Albany, *Neptune*.

Best bull of two years, J. O. Sheldon, of Ontario, *Clarendon*.

No yearlings or calves entered.

Best cow, three years and upwards, Slingerland & Hurst, of Albany, *Fivella*.

Best two year old, Thomas Richardson, of Westchester, *Lady Constance*.

No yearlings or heifer, entered.

CLASS 1, NO. 7—IMPORTED DEVONS.

Best bull, three years and upwards; E. G. Faile, of Dutchess, *Exeter*.

Best two years, C. L. Wainwright, of Dutchess, *Hiawatha*.

No yearlings or calves entered.

CLASS 1, NO. 8—IMPORTED HEREFORDS.

Best bull, two years, E. Corning, Jr., of Albany.
Best one year old, to the same.
Best cow, to the same, *Lady Goddard*.
Best two years old, to the same, *Cora*.
Best one year old, to same, *Flora*.

CLASS 1, NO. 9—IMPORTED AYRESHIRES.

Best Cow, Brodie & Co., of Jefferson, *Cherry Blossom*; second-best, —— Hungerford, of Jefferson, *Lady Ayre*.

CLASS 1, NO. 11—GRADE CATTLE.

Best Cow, three years and upwards, —— Hurst, of Albany; second do., Gill & Brothers, of Jefferson; third do., S. A. Winslow, of Ontario.

Best Heifer, two years old, Gill & Brothers, of Jefferson; second do., to same; third do., E. Sheldon, of Cayuga.

Best Heifer, one year old, S. A. Winslow, of Ontario; second do., A. B. Benham, of Tompkins; third do., Gill & Brothers, of Jefferson.

Best Heifer Calf, Wood & Eastman, of Jefferson; second do., C. J. Chaddock, of Jefferson.

CLASS 1, NO. 12—NATIVE COWS.

Best Cow, three years old and upward, John Bryden, of Oneida; second do., W. Sabin, of Onondaga; third do., O. Howland, of Cayuga.

Best Bull Calf, B. F. Scoville, of Saratoga.

Milch Cows, H. N. Boardman, of Oneida, second premium.

CLASS 1, NO. 16.—FATTED STALL-FED.

Best ox, four years, James Farthing, of Erie; second do., to same; third do., Eton Sheldon, of Cayuga.

Best cow, four years old, E. Sheldon, of Cayuga; second do., O. Howland, of Cayuga.

Best steer, three years old, E. Sheldon, of Cayuga; second do., to same.

CLASS 1, NO. 17—FAT CATTLE, ON HAY AND GRASS.

Best Ox, four years, C. Geer, of Onondaga; second do., C. Walker, of Genesee.

Best Steer, three years old, C. Walker, of Genesee; second do., same.

CLASS 1, NO. 18—FROM OTHER STATES AND CANADA.

Best short-horn Bull, John Snell, of Edmonton, Canada West.

Best short-horn Cow, same.

Best Hereford Bull, J. Humphreys, of Elyria, Ohio.

Best Hereford Cow, same.

The Herefords received especial commendation.

HORSES AND SHEEP.

The show of Horses was exceedingly fine and large, but no decisions have yet been made.

The Sheep are of splendid description, and the show exceedingly full. The improvement in half-breeds is very marked, and the superior quality of the wool proves the value of mixing native blood with imported.

J. D. PATTERSON, of Chautauque, exhibits a large stock of fine imported Merinos, and sweeps the deck on premiums. The following took first premiums: Best long-wooled, two years old, A. and H. Bowen, of Orleans; best long-wooled, under two years, E. G. Cook, of Jefferson.

Best cross-breed, two years old—S. Legget, of Monroe; under two years—J. F. Converse, of Jefferson.

Best long-wooled buck two years old—Hungerford, Brodie & Co., of Jefferson; under two years—E. Gayler, of Dutchess.

Best pen of five Ewes, two years old—Hungerford & Co.

Best pen of three Buck Lambs and Ewes—Same.

Best Saxon Buck, two years old—D. Cossett, of Onondaga; under two years old—T. V. Maxon, of Jefferson.

The aggregate receipts up to to-night, are over $4,000. This is largely in advance of last year to this time.

The Agricultural meeting to-night was very largely attended. The parlors at the Voorhees House were crowded with farmers. The speakers were Messrs. BROWN, of Otsego; WELLES, of Seneca; MARSHALL, of Orleans; BREWER, of Tompkins, and BENNENGER, of Cayuga. Great interest was manifested in the discussion, the subject being the raising of corn.

How to get Cuba—Plan of the New-York Democracy.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

It is believed to be an indisputable fact, established by HUMBOLDT, in 1825, and quite as true now, that in consequence of severe the treatment of slaves in Cuba, and also in consequence of the *far less number of female than male slaves*, and the necessarily attendant results, there is no absolute increase of progeny; and that without importation from *some quarter*, there would exist, with an increasing demand for labor, an absolute diminution of supply. Is it true, that for these reasons the slaves in Cuba, without a large annual accession from Africa, actually decrease, and are in the inverse ratio to the demand?

This simple act contains the solution of the whole African imbroglio, including the Cuban difficulty. It is an isolated fact, but it touches—and, it may be almost said, controls, in its relations—all the questions of the day connected with the negro, whether foreign or domestic. Without an extended elaboration of the views which the facts suggests, it is proposed to notice a few of the considerations which naturally and obviously grow out of it.

It is assumed, as the basis of remark, that the fact of the want of labor—of a constant accession—amounting to an *absolute necessity*, is as has been stated.

Now, what would be the effect upon Cuba of an immediate and *effectual* stoppage of the importation of African slaves into that Island?

1. The value of estates would depreciate, *pari passu*, with the decrease of labor and production; and, as a necessary, and, it may be said, an *inevitable*, consequence,

2. The attention of every inhabitant of Cuba, and of the landed interest particularly, would be turned to the *only other* source of supply—the United States—and, as a necessary consequence, and from the powerful motive of *self-interest*.

3. Every inhabitant of Cuba, and every Spanish proprietor, would desire it to become one of these States, as the *only possible way* in which the supply of the proper labor could be maintained, and landed and other property saved from ruinous depreciation.

Now, granting that by the combined efforts of England and the United States, the Slave-trade being *effectually* stopped, Cuba should *put herself in the position* (absolutely demanded by her self-interest) to become one of the States of the Union, what would be the effect upon the United States should she actually become one of them?

1. A large "Slave-trade" would at once spring up between the *State* of Cuba on the one hand, and the *slave breeding*, border States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, on the other, equal to the present Cuban-African one, and amounting, in dollars, to the annual trade of, say $8,000,000 or $10,000,000.

2. This new demand for the slaves of the border, *agricultural* States would gradually but surely *facilitate* the operation now going on for the supply of the Southern ones. The augmented diminution of slaves in these Border States would be supplied by free white labor, and just so much earlier would be the period of their final deliverance from Slavery, which, if it has any special *locus*, is in the tropics and amid tropical productions. Indeed, it never would have existed in the Northern States at all but for exactly that want of labor which is now experienced in Cuba, and which, in those States, has finally been supplied by the swelling volume of European immigration, which (as has already been done in all the Northern States, including New-England) will continue to drive the Black Man before it, until it reaches those warmer latitudes where the white and black man cannot well labor side by side, and where the labor of the former is, relatively, as unprofitable as that of the black is at the North.

While the consummation of the views herein suggested would not be wholly agreeable to either the North or the South, there would be common ends accomplished, and reciprocal benefits attained, which, in a fair spirit of compromise, should make them, as a totality, acceptable to all. These would be as follows:

1. The last remnant of the African Slave-trade, by the cooperation of England and the United States, on the coasts of Africa and Cuba, would be abolished.

2. The South would, in the "Gem of the Antilles" gain additional territory; but, as a sectional compensation;

3. The North, by the gradual but inexorable law of demand and supply of slave-labor, would gain free territory in the border States which have been named;

4, Cuba, so long the apple of discord, and a disturbing element in our relations with the maritime powers, would, by her own volition, and in the only possible and peaceful way, cut the Gordian knot—and

5. The equilibrium of slave and free territory would be more perfectly and naturally adjusted according to the laws of climate, race and peculiar production.

QUARANTINE REMOVAL.

Visit of the State Authorities to the Lower Bay—The Warehouse Plan Discussed—The Arks Repudiated.

The Governor of the State, Mayor TIEMANN, Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN, the State Comptroller, and the Quarantine Commissioners, Messrs. HALL, BOWNE, and BENSON, on Tuesday made an excursion to the Lower Bay, for the purpose of examining into the various plans proposed for the removal of Quarantine. Besides the gentlemen above mentioned, Commodore VANDERBILT, GEORGE LAW, GEO. W. BLUNT, Mr. HALSTEAD, of New-Jersey: R. H. MCCURDY, Esq., President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Mr. LUSH, the purchaser of the Seguine Point property; Dr. WESTERVELT, and several others were on board. Mr. LAW placed the fine steamer *Josephine* at the Governor's disposal for the day. The party assembled at the Whitehall Pier, and started about 11 o'clock, A. M. The steamer passed down the bay at a rapid rate. A fresh westerly breeze, and a clear, bracing atmosphere, conduced to the pleasure of the trip. Passing the Narrows near Fort Hamilton, Mr. VANDERBILT directed the steamer to be headed over to the West Bank, for the purpose of giving the party an opportunity to examine that locality. The steamer skirted the eastern edge of the Bank, the shoal part of which, for some distance, was nearly bare, a slight ripple, for nearly half a mile north and south, indicating the spot where it is proposed to erect the warehouses for the storage of infected cargoes. In passing this shoal, Mayor TIEMANN explained, at some length, the features of the plan. The object was to provide facilities for the shipping of the port, by which every vessel, immediately upon her arrival from an infected port, and before passing the Narrows, could have her cargo immediately discharged and stored, or sent at once to the City, while the vessel could be ventilated and allowed to proceed. Commodore VANDERBILT said, "if you only fill in upon the dry part of the West Bank, it will not interfere with the currents." Mr. BLUNT, who is one of the Harbor Commissioners, expressed the same opinion, and saw no objection to the erection of the necessary structures for storing cargoes upon the West Bank. The extent of surface available here, he roughly estimates at half a mile in length, by one-quarter of a mile in width. If the piers are not driven in deep water, it will not affect the channel. The piers can be constructed upon iron piles screwed into their place by means of powerful machinery, thus forming a foundation for all time. These structures have been found to work well where they have been used in England. Upon these piers two hundred stores, or more if necessary, could find room, in ranges of two or three from east to west, 100 by 25 feet, with a large space between each. The containing capacity of this number of warehouses would be equal to the cargoes of 300 vessels—which would be sufficient for the largest prospective wants of the port. The distance of this shoal is over three miles below the Staten Island bluff, and one and a half miles from the shore of the Island, between which and the bank is a channel for vessels drawing not over twelve to fifteen feet. The spot is protected by the East Bank, and the Romer Shoal, which, in easterly storms, breaks the force of the ocean swell; the Long Island shore also forms a good protection in easterly winds.

The *Josephine* was then headed for the old Orchard Shoal, two miles south of the Kills, a spot where the Quarantine Commissioners propose to construct a half-moon dock or basin, in which to anchor four or five arks or hospitals for the reception of invalids arriving sick from other ports. The location is exposed to the whole sweep of the ocean, has about ten feet of water upon it at low tide, and would require, in the opinion of one of the Commissioners themselves, an expenditure of over one million of dollars to make any work which would stand. There appeared very little disposition to countenance the project. To say nothing of the strong objections of Staten Islanders to the location of a lazaretto which must become permanently infected, within a short distance of the shore, the great distance of the place from the line of the ship channel was considered very much against the plan. The inhumanity of refusing to the sick an opportunity to go ashore after a long sea voyage, where alone it is possible for many cases of fever to convalesce, was not the least of the objections to the scheme. Another difficulty is the ice floe which in Winter often fills the whole bay, and would render access to the place impracticable for days and weeks together. Although no vote was taken condemning the plan, the universal sentiment appeared to stamp the project as utopian and impracticable.

The party next visited Sandy Hook. One of the Quarantine Commissioners is still strong in the faith that this spot can be secured. The Governor also adheres strongly to the belief that this is the only place for a quarantine. Mayor TIEMANN, however, came to the rescue of the shipping interest again, and insisted that it would be ruinous to commerce to compel vessels to unload their cargoes at such a great distance from the City. It was also so exposed for many months of the year that vessels could not lie at anchor there in safety. One of the employés at the Sandy Hook Government works, says the sea breaks entirely over their wharf when there is a strong W. N. W. blow.

After a short survey of the Hook, the Governor and his party returned to the steamer, and, as she started to return to the City, a neat lunch was served up on board, of which all partook with sharpened appetites, At Staten Island the Governor landed, and, with the Mayor, reviewed the troops. He was received with a salute. The appearance of the troops was such as to call from the Governor the highest admiration. Having finished the review, the Governor walked into the Commissary's department, and Mr. RATZ served them up a handsome *dejeuner à la fourchette*. They then left the ground under the honors of another salute, and reached the City about 6 o'clock.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND COMPTROLLER ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS TO REMOVE QUARANTINE—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS ORDERED.

We hereby so far assent to the plan of locating the Quarantine upon one of the shoals or banks in the Lower Bay of New-York, proposed by the Commissioners of Quarantine, as to enable them to obtain the surveys, plans and specifications necessary to determine, as far as possible, the cost, stability and safety of any works to be erected for that purpose, and the effect of their erection upon the channel and anchorage of the Lower Bay, provided that the said surveys, plans and specifications be made by an engineer or engineers to be appointed by us.

JOHN A. KING,
H. R. SELDEN,
S. E. CHURCH.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1858.

STATEN ISLAND AFFAIRS.

The 71st Regiment Gone Down.

The 71st Regiment New-York State Militia Colonel A. S. VOSBURGH, yesterday proceeded t Staten Island and relieved the 6th Regimento which has been on duty there for the last week. Previous to their departure they were reviewed by Mayor TIEMANN in front of the City Hall, on which occasion his Honor presented them a flag. The Mayor said:

Col. VOSBURGH: I have been requested by an association of young men belonging to the Tenth Ward, to present the Seventy-first Regiment of New-York State Militia, under your command, this beautiful flag, as a tribute of respect for your corps and admiration of its excellent discipline and soldierly bearing. I am convinced that you, Sir, and the officers and soldiers of your command, will receive, with feelings of pride, this elegant token of friendship, and that the gift will not only be prized for its own intrinsic worth, but guarded in the same spirit of patriotism which prompted its bestowal. I feel great satisfaction in taking part in this ceremony, and esteem it at once an honor and a privilege to be engaged in an act of courtesy which shows the good feeling that exists between the people and our citizen soldiery. These amenities are in all respects praiseworthy, and the presentation reflects equal honor on the civic association and your gallant regiment which is the object of their regard; and I cannot forbear expressing my sense of the appropriateness of the gift—*The Flag of the Republic*—the truest rallying point of the American soldier, whether on the field of battle or the peaceful parade; at once the symbol of his nationality and the pledge of his freedom, as well as the emblem of the glory honor and independence of his country. Keep then, the purity of its stripes unsullied, and let its stars lead on to the path of glory The gorgeous standard of the Empire State, with its armorial bearings and its noble motto Excelsior, and the quaint device of our own metropolis may well find a place in your ranks. But beyond either of them your loyalty and devotion are due to the flag of of the Union. I am assured that our City is entirely safe in the hands of our citizen soldiery against foreign invasion, and if ever the demon of civil strife be evoked, which, may Heaven avert, the rioter and the felon will know that he is a rebel and aims his parricidal arms against the flag to which he owes his obedience. In conclusion, be pleased to accept, Sir, for your Regiment this splendid testimonial of the approval and friendship of your fellow-citizens, and when you march beneath its folds may it animate you to sustain the peace of our City, the honor of the State and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union.

In accepting the colors, Col. VOSBURGH replied, saying that in the multiplicity of the duties which had devolved upon him since his orders were issued, he had not had time to prepare himself in order to convey to the Mayor the feelings that animated the heart of every man in the Regiment. He knew of no more appropriate testimonial to any association than the "Flag of the Free," and pledged his word that the hearts and hands of 500 men of the Seventy-first Regiment should everywhere be ready to protect that flag. The Colonel concluded by referring to the causes of the first organization of the Seventy-first Regiment, viz.: to protect American citizens in their daily avocations.

Their march down Broadway attracted crowds o admiring citizens, who commented with admiration upon the appearance and movement of this favorite regiment. As they approached the Island a salute was fired from the encampment in honor of their coming. After landing, they countermarched in front of BURNS' Hotel, near which several hundred persons had assembled to witness their arrival.

Mr. BURNS paid them the compliment of hoisting and dipping his flag as they passed his house. The Sixth Regiment were drawn up at the east edge of the encampment, and were reviewed by the Seventy-first, after which the compliment was returned by the Seventy-first. The Sixth Regiment then retired from the ground and embarked for the City. The Seventy-first fired a salute as they passed the grounds on their way to the City.

The following is a list of the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment:

Colonel—A. S. Vosburg.
Lieutenant-Colonel—D. Butterfield.
Major—D. D. Blauvelt, Jr.
Adjutant—A. G. Demarest.
Engineer—James T. Sanford.
Quartermaster—George A. Buckingham.
Assistant-Quartermaster—Cornelius Corson.
Paymaster—Isaac C. Noe.
Assistant-Paymaster—George W. Rosevelt.
Surgeon—Dr. Slack.
Assistant-Surgeon—Dr. John P. Dodge.
Commissary—N. V. Hanseman.
Assistant-Commissary—Wm. A. Ellis.
Captains—Asa F. Miller, Company H; D. C. Meschutt, Company D; G. W. B. Tompkins, Company F; H. F. Metzler, Company E; A. P. Kinnar, Company G; Wm. J. Coles, Company C; George W. Wheeler, Company B; Captain Garland, Company A.
Officer of the Day—Captain A. F. Miller.
Officer of the Guard—Councilman Lieut. Bunce.
Sergeant of the Guard—Thomas Murphy.

The whole number of rank and file is:

Officers and Musicians	130	Engineer Corps	10
Soldiers	250		
Total			390

This is the first parade of this regiment in knapsacks. Capt. GARLAND'S Light Guard will report for duty on Monday next. The regiment appeared very much pleased with their encampment. The change is said to be very agreeable to the Islanders with whom the Sixth was very unpopular.

Singer's Sewing Machine—Importantto the Public.—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

A Card from Messrs. Appleton, Tracy & Co.—Owing to the destruction of the Crystal Palace by fire, the case of American watches manufactured at our establishment at Waltham, which we had on exhibition at the Palace, will be kept for examination at the office of ROBBINS & APPLETON, General Agents, No. 15 Maiden-lane, where the public are respectfully invited to call.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's. WILDER PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES. *Seventeen years in use and have never failed.* STEARNS & MARVIN. Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe. THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. B. G. WILDER & CO., NO. 191 BROADWAY, Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barthelf's Sewing Machines. NEW STYLE—PRICE $50. (Will be ready in a few days.) NOW ON HAND HIS CELEBRATED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE—LATEST IMPROVEMENT—$80. Office No. 489 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer NEVER FAILS to destroy and eradicate all vermin. Houses, stores, ships, hotels, &c., kept free by contract. F. V. RUSHTON, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st. Proprietor's depot No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

For Beautifying and Invigorating the Hair, we know of no article so universally approved of as Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrale Hair Restorative; it cleanses and renders the hair bright and glossy, imparting to it a balmy fragrance, while it promotes its healthy growth and restores it when impaired. Sold by all druggists, and at Jules Hauel & Co.'s, Perfumers and Importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., No. 495 Broadway, having greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing, have resolved to reduce the prices of their celebrated Family Machines, so as to place them within the reach of all. The prices from this date will be from $50 to $125—removing all temptation to infringers or patronage to infringers.

These Machines are unquestionably the best in use for family sewing.

Feet Covering for the Multitude.—Ladies, patronize CANTRELL, because he furnishes the prettiest Gaiters at the lowest prices. Gentlemen follow their example, having discovered that the neatest, most durable, most stylish and most comfortable French calf-skin, patent leather and other dress boots can be procured at his establishment, and parents understand that it is to their interest to buy of him shoes for their children. In fact, his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, is intended for the accommodation of all classes.

The Customers of E. V. Haughwout & Co. are respectfully notified that their store will be closed this day at 2½ P. M., to enable their employes to attend the annual excursion of the Haughwout Guard Battalion.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Fancy Cutlery.—A large variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives, of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Herron Sewing Machine Co.'s New Patent Sewing Machine, only $25; superior to the highest price machines in capacity and durability. No. 447 Broadway.

Dr. R. Goodale, at No. 3 Bond-street, New-York, may be consulted on all derangements arising from catarrh, and positive and uniform relief afforded in the most aggravated and formidable cases.

Epilepsy.—This hideous disease no longer incurable. HART'S Vegetable Extract is a sure remedy for its destruction; has been in use many years, and known by everybody. Sold at No. 58 Dey-st., N. York.

MARRIED.

DURING—HINSHELWOOD.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 27, by the Rev. H. Mattison, Mr. C. A. A. DURING to Miss F. HINSHELWOOD, all of this City.

FINCH—PATTERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 5, by the Rev. Duncan Dunbar, Pastor of the McDougal-st. Baptist Church, GEORGE W. FINCH to RACHEL, the only daughter of Robert Patterson, Esq., all of this City.

CARRINGTON—LOUNSBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 5, by the Rev. Dr. Rockwell, EDWARD H. CARRINGTON, of the firm of French & Carrington, New-Haven, to FANNIE E., only daughter of Newell Lounsbury, Esq., of Bethany, Conn.

HUNT—CHALKER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 5, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. G. W. HUNT to Miss MARY F. CHALKER, all of Brooklyn.

BELL—FRYE.—At Andover, Mass., on Tuesday, Sept. 14, by the Rev. L. H. Cobb, the Rev. J. M. BELL, of Ashby, Mass., eldest son of Thaddeus Bell, of Yonkers, N. Y., to Miss SUSAN F. FRYE, of Andover.

TRIST—LYMAN.—At New-Brighton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at Christ Church, by the Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, assisted by the Rev. P. P. Ir

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A WOman of experience, who understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent bread, cake and pastry baker; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce the best of City reference. Call, or address a note to M. C., No. 8 5th-st., in the rear, where it will be promptly attended to. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITtuations, one as professed cook in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 256 9th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and poultry and pastry; can give excellent reference. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days. Is willing to assist with washing and ironing.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO COMPEtent young women—one as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches—the other as chambermaid and to take care of growing children. Can do plain sewer, or to take care of growing children. Can produce the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 66 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing, or do plain sewing in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 175 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; understands making jellies and baking; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-Court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND WELL INformed young woman of high respectability, a situation as chambermaid, nurse, waitress and plain sewing; will be found competent, trustworthy, reliable and willing to make herself generally useful in any family requiring a permanent domestic. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS—ONE of them English—situations as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children. Two good cooks or general housekeepers, and some small girls, also want situations. They are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT seamstress; can cut and fit children's, alter and remake ladies' dresses; is willing to assist in the nursery or chamberwork; no objection to the country; has excellent City reference; will answer calls from No. 9 Leroy-st., corner Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or children's nurse, by a most respectable well-informed girl, who has had several years' experience in good families; is thoroughly efficient, obliging and anxious to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take a baby from its birth; would go to the country; can be highly recommended; or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Can be seen at No. 105 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young woman who understands her business perfectly; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Apply at No. 86 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, STEADY woman, a situation as first-class cook and laundress, but would prefer to cook and assist in washing and ironing; will be found a desirable servant, not above her business, nor extravagant with wages. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to nurse and do sewing; understands all kinds of knitting and embroidery. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 278 West 29th-st. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 347 2d-av., corner 22d-st., top floor, back room. Good City reference if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chambermaid, and to take care of children; is a good washer and ironer, and can bring good City reference. No objection to travel with a family. Apply at No. 4 Union Court.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress and one as cook. Also, by a nice girl of 14, and three very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman; is an excellent cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best City reference given. Apply at her present employers, No. 668 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between University place and 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, an American, work by the day, week or month; can produce the best of reference; and would be moderate in her charges; would also take work home if preferred. Call or address M. T., No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner of Mott, where she can be seen.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, one as seamstress who understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to travel with a lady; the other is a first-rate laundress, and both well recommended. Call at No. 141 Mulberry-st., near Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person, as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, and can be well recommended from her last place, where she has lived two years and a half. Apply at No. 94 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as seamstress and to wait on an old lady, or to take care of grown children, or chamberwork. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, as baby's nurse and seamstress, or would take charge of two small children; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 406 1st-av., corner 29th-st., front house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; best of City references given. Call at No. 153 East 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS AND chambermaid, by a very competent woman who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for one day at the residence of her present employer, No. 79 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of one or two children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Can embroider nicely. Two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 West 44th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference will be given to her last employer. Call at No. 201 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with the best of City references, either in the City or country. Apply at No. 5 2d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the general housework of a small family. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 80 Horatio-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to take entire charge of a child and do plain sewing; the best City reference given from where she has resided for the last three and a half years. Inquire at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress or chambermaid; is willing to assist with anything else. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 358 3d-av., 2d story, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress; can come highly recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 87½ Laurens-st., corner of Spring.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid, and assist in the washing and ironing, or as waitress. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 138 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman a situation as a first-rate cook; excellent City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 4th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and laundress; has the best of recommendations. Call at No. 404 6th-av., in the millinery store, near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing; has good City reference; no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 427 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework in a small family. The best of City references can be given. Call for 2 days at No. 70½ 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; one who is accustomed to the care of children, and can have the best of City reference. Call at No. 243 7th-av. No objection to go to California.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EYPERIENCED cook; understands American and French cooking, and all kinds of desserts. Good City references given. Inquire at No. 67 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as laundress; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 188 West 14th-st., this day only.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE healthy young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Inquire for 2 days at No. 87 Lewis-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent young woman who can tend an infant from its birth. Call at E. Carroll's, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook or laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business, with the best of City reference. Apply at 10 Amity-place, fourth floor, room No. 3.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A SITuation as housekeeper, or to do housework for a small family; has a little girl nine years old whom she wishes to take with her. Apply at No. 22 Bank-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing. Call at No. 285 East 9th-st., top floor, front room. Also, a respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or a good baker of bread, in a respectable family; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. The best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 285 East 9th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY OF EDUCATION, AND AccUstomed to travel, having recently resigned her potion in a popular institute, would like to engage with a family going to Europe, either as governess or companion. She is a finished French scholar, and can produce the best references. Address Miss B., care of Box No. 3,824, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, OF REfined and cultivated mind, would devote her time and talents in return for a home for herself and daughter; has gained some celebrity as a writer and elocutionist; would take charge of a house or public institution, or join a party of means to give readings this Winter. References given. Address Madame GENLIS, Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL, WHO DOES NOT suffer from sea-sickness, is desirous to return to Great Britain, and would like to engage as nurse or lady's maid with some family who would pay her passage for her services on the voyage. Address, for three days, C. MARMION, or call at her present employer's, No. 223 Lexington-av., where satisfactory recommendations will be given.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A HOME for her daughter, 14 years of age, as companion to a young lady, or in a school, where her services in teaching the English branches, with the rudiments of French and music, would be received for her board; is a pupil of the Sacred Heart. Address Madame GENLIS, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is willing and obliging in every capacity. Can be seen at her present employer's, Bondst. House, No. 665 Broadway, room No. 43, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as first-class cook, as good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress, as waiter and chambermaid, as fine laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as dressmaker and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages $8 a month. Also, a regular waitress and chambermaid; does fine washing and ironing; does up shirts; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as nurse and seamstress, and understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; the best of City references can be given from their last places. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 137 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a respectable young girl, who has had a year's experience in a private family; is capable of discharging her duties as such; would do chamberwork and waiting in a plain family. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 184 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, SMART GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do waiting alone, in a private family. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 131 West 16th-st., in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and economical woman; is a good, plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; makes good bread, biscuit, pies, cakes, &c., will be found willing and efficient in her duties. Ladies in want of a first-class servant apply to J. S. MORGAN, 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; is a good hand at ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 182 7th-av., 3d floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, who has good City recommendations, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to do light chamberwork, and to take care of children. Call at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Astor-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls; the one to do general housework, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have good City references, and are willing to make themselves generally useful; will go separate or together. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE ACTIVE, good girls; one is an excellent cook; makes bread and plain pastry; would assist to wash and iron. The others are competent chambermaids, waitress and nurse and seamstress; have and best of reference; like the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUATIONS, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 127 West 29th-st. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl of respectable parentage, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and to do plain sewing. Also, by a middle-aged American woman of high respectability, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Can be seen until engaged at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d-av., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable young woman; is a good, neat sewer. No objection to do the chamberwork, if required. Call for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Most respectable City reference can be given. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress. Has the very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as good cook. Would have no objection to assist in the washing, or as chambermaid and fine washer. Good City reference from last place. Call at No. 2 1st-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as waitress, in a private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 207 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART AND tidy girl; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of references. Call at No. 122 Madison-avenue.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a steady woman; will assist in other work, if required. Most respectable City references can be given. Apply No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork; is a first-rate laundress; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 146 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, PROTESTants, situations, one as cook and washer, the other as chambermaid and child's nurse, or seamstress. Call at No. 187 13th-st., corner of 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GRADUATE OF Yale, as teacher. No objection to the South or West. Address A. B. X., New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A young American woman, who has lost her own baby. Apply at No. 207 8th-av.

RARE CHANCE—FOR AN INVALID OR ELDERly lady, or lady requiring a confidential housekeeper, to secure the services of a kind, healthy, competent young woman, who is perfectly reliable and trustworthy in any position, and willing to make herself useful. Any lady would be pleased with her appearance and appreciate her the more the longer she knows her. She will call at any reasonable hour in person, by addressing a note to Miss B. O. RORKE, No. 44 Suffolk-st.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS an assistant with an old-established Dentist, by a man who has had 12 years' experience and is fully competent to take charge of any branch of the profession. Address, for one week, DENTIST, care of A. Van Valen, No. 47 Vandam-st., New-York. The best of references given.

COACHMAN.—LEAVING MY HORSES IN THE country, I wish to find a situation for my coachman, to whom I have given a recommendation. Apply by note to JOHN FERRIS, at my house, and he will answer it in person. He would take a porter's place, if required. WM. G. BULL, No. 66 9th-st.

A DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE TO GET acquainted with two or three nice families to work for by the day, as she has not customers enough to keep her busy; good references given. Call, for this week, at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson, room No. 8. Wages $1.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN AS coachman, groom and to take charge of a small garden. None need apply unless sober, industrious and obliging, and can bring good recommendations from last employer. Apply at No. 219 Lexington-av. this day from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A WAITRESS—ONE WHO UNDERstands her business perfectly, and can bring the best of City reference. Apply at No. 26 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., on Thursday, Oct. 7, between the hours of 9 and 11.

WANTED—LADIES TO ACT AS AGENTS IN selling HOYT'S POEMS, (price $1,) in aid of rebuilding the Church of the Good Shepherd. A liberal discount made. A good opportunity. Apply to Misses S. & A. HOYT, No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RETAIL STATIONery store; one who is thoroughly acquainted with the business; none other need apply. Best City references required. Address A. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, Franklin-square. All articles sold at lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED by a married man about 38 years old, who is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all kinds of early fruit and vegetables; understands the care of green and hot-house plants, hot and cold grapries, the planting of shade and ornamental trees, the planting and pruning of fruit trees; is 12 years in the country; would, also, if required, take charge of a farm. Can come well-recommended. Call, or address, T. L., at McIlvain & Young's seed store, No. 9 John-st., New-York, or No. 227 Grand-st., Jersey-City.

WANTED—TO DRY GOODS STORES OR GROcery STORES.—Employment wanted by a strong and active young man of good address, as porter, to drive a horse and wagon, or any kind of an honorable employment; is quick at figures, and writes a fair legible hand; is well acquainted with the City; two years' City reference from last employer. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 120 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family, by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver. Can produce the best City reference; has no objection to any part of the country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days. Free to employers.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man practically acquainted with the treatment of the green house and hot-house plants, graperies, fruit culture and vegetable and flower-growing; understands the laying-out of new grounds in the most tasty and improved styles; has 20 years' experience, and first-class recommendations. Address D. M., at the Seed Store, No. 9 John-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable Protestant man just disengaged; he has a perfect knowledge of the care and treatment of horses sick and well; would take the charge of race or trotting horses; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address X. X., Box No. 203, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable married man, with no family; understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; has the best of City reference. No objection to the country. Address T. D., Box No. 128 *Times* Office, or No. 109 West 25th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would be willing to make himself generally useful and obliging; no objection to City or country; the best of city reference given, as to sobriety, capability, and honesty. Can be seen by addressing COACHMAN, Box 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; ONE who understands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to make himself useful to his employer; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has the strongest recommendations from his former and last employer. Call at or address No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN some respectable private family, by a man that knows his business in all its branches. The best of City reference given as to sobriety and capability. Call at No. 840 Broadway, at Mr. Waters' harness shop, or at Mr. Trainor's, No. 514 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, WITH EIGHteen years reference, a situation; understands the care of horses thoroughly, is a good driver; is willing to go to the country and make himself generally useful. Also, by a well-recommended young man as porter, fireman or waiter in a hotel; is smart and active. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN COACHMAN AND gardener, a situation; is a man who fully understands his business in its various branches; any gentleman in want of a steady, trustworthy man, willing to work, who can produce the highest testimonials, will apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man of industrious habits; understands the training and management of horses, and has a knowledge of plain gardening. Has first-class recommendations. Address J. P. D., Box No. 126 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man that understands his business in every respect; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses, in this country and the old country; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address L. D., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience; understands the care and management of horses; can produce the best of City reference; has lived many years in his last situation. Any commands addressed to J. C., No. 69 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., will be strictly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, active young married man, who understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of reference from the old country, and from his last employer, who is in town. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st. west of 6th-av., in the basement, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY, NINEteen years of age; has been accustomed to driving and taking care of a horse; would like a situation with a physician. He is honest, faithful and always respectful. Apply for two days, at his late employer's, No. 39 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 22 years old, as shipping or Custom-house clerk in some importing house. Can give good reference. Salary moderate. Address A. B. D., Box No. 110 *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references; and would make himself generally useful if required. Address C. G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH OF 19, A SITUATION in a mercantile house or store, or office of any kind. He is well educated, has some experience, and refers to persons of high standing. Salary low. Address N. FERRIS, No. 798 Washington-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG PHYsician, a graduate of the New-York Medical College, and thoroughly familiar with the wholesale and retail drug business, wishes a situation; best of reference given. Address G. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful. Reference satisfactory. Address T. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a young man who understands his business in every respect, and has the best of testimonials as to character. Address H. B., 827 Broadway, bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to a respectable boarding house. Apply at No. 85 6th-av., third floor. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN as coachman; has four years' reference from England; also, good American reference. No objection to the country. Address S. K., No. 80 North 4th-st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a very capable man, having lived with some of the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 20 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, in the trimming store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man; he understands the business in all its branches; has good references and of good habits. Address F. F. P., Mr. Thoburn's, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is capable; can show good City reference. Address Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER THAT thoroughly understands his business. Apply by letter, or personally, to Mr. BUCHANAN, No. 9 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A married man, who is leaving on account of the family going to Europe; good references given as to capability. Address W. R., Haight's feed store, No. 435 4th-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; well recommended from his last place. Address J. HAMILTON, Box No. 194 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; can attend a small garden; would make himself useful and obliging; can produce good reference. Address J. D., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUation as coachman, who perfectly understands his business, and will be highly recommended by his last employer. Call, or address T. S., No. 112 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman, by a young Englishman; has a thorough knowledge of the business; in City or country. Address R. H., at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH 16 YEARS OF AGE, A situation in an office or store, or any respectable business; is a good penman and quick at figures. Address a note to R. G., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter, who thoroughly understands his business. He can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 913 Broadway. B. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman in a private family. Is fully able to fill the place. The best City recommendations given. Address G. B., Box No. 194, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A situation as porter, in some store where his services would be appreciated; best of City reference given. Address PORTER, Box No. 173 *Times* Office, for two days.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.

The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO. 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
NEGBAUR & BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st, Orders respectfully solicited.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.
Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.
A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Morris Female Institute, open for the last ten years to boarding and day scholars, will be resumed on Monday, Oct. 4, for the reception of boarding pupils only; a limited number of whom will be received.
It will be the object of the Principal to render this an agreeable home for those committed to her care, as well as to furnish facilities for a thorough, accomplished and Christian education. She will be assisted by an experienced teacher, graduate of South Hadley, also, a French teacher residing in the family.
A deduction will be made from the bills of the daughters of Clergymen, and those preparing to teach.
For further particulars see circulars, which may be had by applying to the Principal.
MORRISTOWN, Sept. 7, 1858. Miss J. A. SEELEY.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(DAY and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers, Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.
References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others, if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

MRS. BRYAN'S SEMINARY, BATAVIA, N. Y.—FALL TERM, 1858.—The Fall term commences Sept. 16. The institution, which occupies one of the most beautiful locations in the State, is select, thorough and homelike in all its appointments; the number of pupils being limited to those who can be seated at the table of the Principal.
BATAVIA, Genesee County, Sept. 1, 1858.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—P. C. HAY, D. D., Principal—is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, at No. 140 Fulton-st., at No. 17 Ferry-st., or from the Principal, at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY—A FAMILY BOARDing school for 15 pupils, has been in successful operation for seven years; is located in the village of Fairhaven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. Next term begins first Wednesday in November. Circulars at Shephard's, No. 152 Fulton-st. THOS. G. SEVAN, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUITion of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens Sept. 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Princip

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD KINGSLAND & CO. will "sell, on FRIDAY, Oct. 3, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,

Table and Dessert Knives, Chisels and Gimblets,
Forks and Shears, Curtis' Shovels,
Pen Knives, Sand Paper,
Razors, File Handles,
Table Handles, Chisel Handles.

An invoice of superior English Razors.

Also, a large assortment of Heavy and Shelf goods, in lots to suit the City and country trade.

Also, an invoice of French and German Toys and Fancy Goods.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE—PEREMPTORY SALE.

WM. TOPPING & CO.

will include in their sale, on FRIDAY, Oct. 8, a large and handsome assortment of

CITY-MADE CLOTHING,
consisting of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS,
and other styles,
PANTS, VESTS, &c.,

well worthy the attention of the trade.

Every lot will positively be sold.

Salesroom No. 119 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

FRIDAY, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a regular weekly sale of furniture, comprising a general assortment, both new and second hand. Also, at 2 o'clock, P. M., 1 splendid rosewood piano, by Chandler & W.; 1 do. G. & H. Barmore; 1 do. Hallet, Davis & Co.; 1 do. Wake & Glenn; 1 do. Glenn, Rogers & Co.; 1 mahogany do., J. Neilson; 1 mahogany seraphine; 1 pair Manton's dueling pistols; 1 Phenix safe, by Holmes, Y. & Butler; 5 casks old Bourbon whisky; 5 cases Champagne.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York—

HOUSTON AND NORFOLK STS. NEW-YORK—One undivided third part of three lots of ground, with the three-story brick buildings, used as warehouses, finishing-shops and iron foundry, now in the occupation of the Mackrell and Richardson Manufacturing Company, situate on the corner of Houston and Norfolk sts., and known as Nos. 292 Houston and 157 and 155 Norfolk sts., each lot being 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet in depth.

This property has been leased to the Mackrell and Richardson Manufacturing Co. for ten years from 1st July last, at an annual rent of $1,500, payable quarter yearly, and will be sold subject to this lease.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

GRAHAM-AVENUE—Iron Foundry and 4 lots, east side, near Richardson-st., each 22x100 feet.

MONTROSE-AVENUE—3 lots north side, near Union-av.

GRAHAM-AVENUE—2 lots west side, near Stagg-st.

UNION-AVENUE—2 lots east side, near Devoe-st.

GRAND-STREET—2 lots north side, near Union-av., with good house on the westerley lot, rents for $225 per annum.

POWERS-STREET—2 lots south side, in the rear of the above.

DIVISION-AVENUE, LORIMER AND M'KIBBEN STREETS—1 irregular lot.

LORIMER AND JOHNSON STREETS—2 lots northeast corner.

NORTH THIRD AND SECOND STREETS—Extra large lot northwest corner, with two-story frame house.

Also, 160 shares of the Capital Stock of the Mackrell & Richardson Manufacturing Co., par value $100 per share.

For terms of sale and full particulars of the above property see legal advertisement in *Evening Post*. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

SAMUEL D. BARNES,
WILLIAM C. R. ENGLISH, } Executors.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEhold furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silver ware, articles of vertu, &c.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 228 14th-st., near 8th-av., will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture of the same, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificently-carved frames, covered in satin, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly-carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate glass doors and backs; superior oil-paintings, by distinguished artists; French plate and oval mirrors, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace window curtains, massive rosewood secretary bookcase, solid and richly-polished extension dining tables, 16 feet; China ware, cut glass, solid silver ware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery, elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c. Also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, hall and stair carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c. No postponement.

EDW. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19 and 20, 1858, from 11 until 3 o'clock, at No. 96 5th-av., corner 15th-st.

ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The splendid furniture contained in said house, most of which was either imported from Paris or manufactured in this City by the best makers, expressly for the owner's residence, consisting of rosewood and gilt bullion carved sofa and walnut parlor, library and drawing-room furniture, curtains in damask and tapestry, reps, cabinets, buffets, walnut extension tables, side tables, chairs, arm-chairs, richly-carved rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, toilette duchesses, &c.; hair mattresses, Aubisson, velvet, royal Wilton and English Brussels carpets, genuine, and bronze and gilt gas-fixtures, very beautiful bronze and other ornaments, antique clocks, &c., very rich dinner service, Sevres, white and gilt French China, &c., oil-cloths, China, cut-glass ware, &c.; also, pictures, statuary, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready, and may be had at the office of E. H. L. & Co., three days previous to the sale.

The furniture may be seen the day before the sale, by a permit, to be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.—WILLIAM T. BOYD, will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) all the furniture in the private residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of three suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade and silk velvet, rosewood etageres, centre, side and console tables; Turkish and reception chairs; 7-octave piano-forte, richly carved, stool, embroidered cover, music-rack; velvet and Brussels carpet, lace curtains and cornices; superb oil-paintings, by celebrated artists; vases, bronzes, statuary, Parian marble statuettes, clocks, engravings, and dining-room oak extension tables, buffet, arm and other chairs, table cutlery of the best description, silver-plated casters, spoons, forks, butter knives, &c.; rich cut glass, claurgnes, wines decanters, goblets, fruit and dessert stands, dinner set, 160 pieces, French China richly decorated tea set. Bedrooms—rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, bolstors and pillows, sofas, chairs, rockers, clocks, mirrors, carpets, corner-stands. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, in the basement. Competent persons will be in attendance to pack, ship or cart the goods.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS, NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable lots:

ON FIFTH-AV.—Eight lots, east side, between 109th and 110th sts.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-ST.—Six lots, north side, adjoining above.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH-ST.—Five lots, south side, adjoining in rear.

ON FIFTH-AV.—Eight lots, west side, between 114th and 115th sts.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-ST.—Ten lots, north side, adjoining above.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH-ST.—Ten lots, south side, adjoining, in rear.

ON SOUTHWEST CORNER FIFTH-AV. AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-ST.—One lot.

Sale absolute, to close a concern. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story and stone-front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London Terrace.

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, beside a variety of kitchen utensils, china tea sets, silverware, casters, spoons, forks, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, two rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave, fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, fine blankets and bedding of all kinds.

Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

TENTH REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., (in addition to the usual assortment,) 900 dozen American curry combs, 36 dozen screw wrenches, from 6 to 16 inches; 20 dozen button-hole cutters, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; 43 doz. D. H. shovels, 500 pairs brass candlesticks, 200 cards pocket knives and ivory knives and forks, 168 dozen augur bits, 60 boxes cut tacks, 326 dozen iron and brass wheel bed-casters and table-fasteners, &c. Also, a special invoice of English double-barrel guns. Catalogues early on the day of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 6th and 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks, superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated French China dinner and tea sets, elegant French China vases, rich Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb papier mache goods, solid sterling silver ware, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO. have issued their catalogue of property for sale, (which can be had at their office, No. 14 Pine-st.,) comprising over THREE HUNDRED HOUSES, most of which are well located, and desirable either for residence or investment. Parties desirous of purchasing would do well to examine this list.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART—SATURDAY, OCT. 9, AT 11 o'clock, at the Broadway Theatre, N. Y., mortgage sale, the wardrobe, scenery, stage-furniture and properties. JAS. B. BENSEL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a saddle horse, a very fine long tail gray horse, 7 years old this Spring, 16¼ hands high; is a first-rate saddle-horse for a lady or gentleman, kind in all harness.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PLATT ADAMS, ASSIGnee.—By SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $500 each of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before and at the sale,) will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash. Dated Sept. 16, 1858. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

The sale of the above-mentioned property is postponed to the 20th of October, inst., at the same hour and place. Oct. 6. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, OCT. 8, AT the salesroom, No. 239 Broadway, a choice and recherche assortment of household cabinet furniture.

Suites in brocatel, rosewood frames, all of the best materials and warranted. Suites in mahogany and walnut. Parlor marble-top centre tables, and side pier tables. Rich rosewood carved etageres, encoignnies, corner stands.

Mirrors of French plate, pier, mantel and ovals, cornices, &c., all of the best French plate. Library, bedroom and basement furniture of every description. Bookcases, secretaries, lounges, couches, chairs in oak and other woods.

Rosewood marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, &c.

The whole forming a choice assortment of desirable and well made stock, to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., positive sale of elegant jewelry of entirely new designs of Mosaics, cameo, enamel and carbuncle, comprising sets of pins and earrings, bracelets, brooches, ear-rings, seal and stone rings, studs, sets of studs and sleeve buttons; also, elegant double timekeeper, chronometers, patent and detached lever watches; also, gold guard vest chains, chatelaines, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONeer, will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large variety of custom-made furniture, parlor and bed-room suits, sofas, chairs, book-cases, extension dining-tables, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattrasses, palliasses, wardrobes, carpets, &c. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds at the Merchants' Exchange every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

WILL OFFER, THIS MORNING, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 281 Broadway, a choice collection of fine oil-paintings, in rich frames, consisting of landscapes, fruit and figure pieces, scriptural, historical, nautical, &c., &c., all to be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES CROMBIE against STEPHEN M. ALLEN.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber, as Receiver in the above entitled action, will, in pursuance of an order of said Court, made in this action on the 29th day of September, 1858, sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the nineteenth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of said day, the following stock, debts and alleged claims or rights of action, belonging to the above named Stephen M. Allen, to wit: All right, title and interest of the said Allen in and to any and all shares of the capital stock of the Niagara Falls Water-Power Company. All right, title and interest of said Allen in and to any and all bonds of the said Niagara Falls Water Power Company. All the right, title and interest of said Allen in the aforesaid Niagara Falls Water Power Company, and in the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company. All right, title and interest of said Allen in and to a certain bond purporting to be issued by the County of Johnson, in the State of Iowa, for one thousand dollars, dated Dec. 1, 1853, payable June 1, 1873, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, in the City of New-York, with interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually at said Bank. All the right, title and interest of said Allen in and to a certain alleged claim or right of action against Horace H. Day, of the City and County of New-York, for alleged work, labor and services amounting to four thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents ($4,431 87,) and now in suit. And also said Allen's right title and interest in and to two certain other alleged claims or rights of action against Alexander Hay, for slander for ten thousand dollars, and for trespass for fifty thousand dollars, respectively. And, also, all the right title and interest of said Allen in and to all costs which may be awarded to him, said Allen, in a certain suit in the said Supreme Court, between said Allen and said Niagara Falls Water Power Company. The above sale to be entirely for cash, and the purchasers or assignees of the said claims will be authorized to sue for and collect the same in the name of the subscriber as Receiver in the above suit, on his receiving a sufficient indemnity against all costs and expenses to which he may be subjected in consequence of any suits. Dated this 29th day of September, 1858. SAMUEL D. COZZENS, Receiver.

oct7-law4wTh SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, plaintiff, against LEROY W. FAIRCHILD, HARVEY F. WILLIAMSON and ELIZA JANE, his wife, JOHN LEFFERTS, GEO. BARNES, JABEZ W. LYMAN, HARVEY SPENCER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, JOHN C. WESTERVELT and ORRIN S. TITUS, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 57 Fulton-st., in said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 25, 1858.

C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in Kings County Clerk's Office on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1858.—Dated Oct. 6, 1858.

C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o7-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—HORATIO N. WILD against JOHN H. RILEY, FRANCIS E. VAN RIPER, NICHOLAS P. O'BRIEN, and JAMES W. HALL.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To FRANCIS E. VAN RIPER and JAMES W. HALL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 2d day of June, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1858.

W. B. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney,
au26-law6wTh* No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—AT A GENERAL TERM of the Supreme Court held for the State of New-York, at the City of New-York, on the 5th day of October, 1858, present, HENRY E. DAVIES, Presiding Justice, DANIEL P. INGRAHAM and E. DAMON SMITH, Justices, ordered, that for the residue of the year the Circuit Calendar for each Part shall contain forty causes; ordered, that motions to place causes on the Special Calendar may be made in all actions on contract, and that the moving party shall only be required to show by affidavit that the cause can be tried within an hour.

[A Copy.] RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEELE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of Wm. Irving Steele, No. 53 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of November next.—Dated May 25, 1858.

SARAH STEELE,
my26-law6mTh* WM. I. STEELE, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED LARGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 25 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of February next.—Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1858.

au19-law6mTh* WILLIAM LOTTIMER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858. WM. OOTHOUT,

au19-law6mTh* HENRY OOTHOUT, } Ex'rs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 3 Morris-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.

au19-law6mTh* THOS. BYRNES, Administrator.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 208 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9¼c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¼c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8½c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. ₰ lb. extra.

Mess Pork, $17 50.

Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.

Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¼c. to 12c.

N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

260. TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, **260.**

CHEAP FOR CASH,

No. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
Corner of Murray-st.,

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of Teas, Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York City. Call and see for yourselves. Save your money and buy where you can get the best goods at the lowest price.

THOS. R. AGNEW, Importer.

Wholesale and retail dealer in choice Teas, Groceries, Provisions, &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions,
protected by letters patent, dated:
Feb. 19, 1856,
Oct. 28, 1856,
Dec. 8, 1857,
Jan. 12, 1858, (two of this date.)

The recent improvements in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. New-York Manufactory No. 53 Ann-st.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
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No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
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Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to CoHections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.

Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.

We make no charge for Collecting.

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VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
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Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.

Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
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for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

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PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	5
Blatchford, M. M., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	33
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 33, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 6, 1855, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 3d day of September, 1858.

WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1858.

LOAN OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—$450,000.—By ordinance, approved October 1, 1858,—Letters marked Proposals for City Loan.—Proposals to be indorsed Proposals for City Loan, will be received at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Philadelphia, until the 15th day of October, A. D. 1858, at 12 M., for Loaning to the City of Philadelphia FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Certificates of Loan of One Hundred Dollars, and upwards, will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, free from taxation, and redeemable in thirty years from date. Proposals will be received for any sum, but not in fractions of one hundred dollars.

The Proposals will be opened on the 15th day of October, 1858, by the Mayor of the City, in the presence of the City Treasurer and the Committee on Finance. The highest offer will be accepted, the City reserving the right to accept or decline the whole, or any amount thereof. Payment will be required on the 20th day of October. Interest to commence from that date.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

NORTH RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, LEVI APGAR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., resigned.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, six per cent. Bonds, issued for water-works, due May 1, 1887; coupons payable 1st May and November; principal and interest payable in New-York. For sale by GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

MILWAUKIE CITY BONDS.—THE PAST-due bonds and coupons of this city, issued for municipal purposes, wanted by DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William-st.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent. of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Galliard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennin Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar,	Jno. Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	J. Howland,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Center,	Rob. S. Hone,
D. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	J. P. G. Foster,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. A. C. Gray.

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th of October ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 11th October inclusive. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1858.

THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Monday next, at the office of Messrs. WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Tuesday, 11th inst. By order, D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable to the stockholders on demand, at the Dry Dock Bank. JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK.—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

FOR EUROPE

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

PRINCE ALBERT....T. J. WATERS.....Monday, Oct. 18
INDIAN EMPIRE....E. COURTENAY.....Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC.....WM. C. THOMPSON...Friday, Nov. 5

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $60; Third Class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]
WINES AND LIQUORS LOW PRICES.
Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.
Housekeepers, bar-rooms and private families can supply themselves with Wolfe's genuine Aromatic Schnapps at a less price than the common Holland Gin is sold at in this market, exclusive of bottles, &c.
The subscriber has now on hand several thousand cases of Schnapps, which he manufactured and imported during the revulsion last Fall, when he had the selection of the whole grain market of Schiedam. The Schnapps now on hand is represented by the agents of the distillery to be superior to any Schnapps ever manufactured by me.
[Adv.] USOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Tremendous conflagration, the Crystal Palace destroyed, but the old established hat store of C. P. MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton-st., where gentlemen can purchase a neat, becoming and durable hat at a very low price, is still in full blast, and the proprietor takes pleasure in inviting the public to examine his extensive assortment of hats and caps of every style and quality for gents and boys. C. P. MELLENEY,
No. 90 Fulton-street, near Gold.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Go to the ruins of the Crystal Palace, and examine the so-called Fire-Proof Safes, manufactured by Stearns & Marvin and other Sheet-Iron Safe makers, most of which are a mass of ruins. This unexpected test will open the eyes of the public. Also, examine LILLIE'S Chilled Iron Safe, which requires only a coat of paint to make it as good as new. Depot for LILLIE'S Chilled Iron and Burglar Proof Safe, No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Dr. LEVETT'S patent air-chamber atmospheric-pressure Plates for Artificial Teeth, superseding the old method, do not cover the roof of the mouth, are much lighter, firmer, and produce comfort unattainable by any other process. M. LEVETT, inventor and patentee, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints, and Chronic Diseases generally, (300 pages, 30 engravings, bound;) by Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

[Advertisement.]
ASTONISHING! !—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Velvet Carpets $1 50 per yard; English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., at extraordinary low prices.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Scrofula, Erysipelas, Saltrheum, and all skin diseases, indicate impure blood. The Ointment reaches and obliterates the poison in the veins, while the Pills remove all internal obstructions.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street. Classes now forming.

LONG ISLAND.

The Third Annual State Convention of Sabbath-School Teachers.

The Annual Convention of the New-York State Sabbath-School Teachers' Association commenced at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and will be continued through to-day and to-morrow. At the opening about 150 delegates were present, representing nearly one-half the Counties in the State, and, we believe, every evangelical denomination; and besides these there were present two or three hundred other persons interested in the Sabbath-School cause.

A temporary organization was effected, by calling the Rev. Mr. ROCKWELL to the Chair. The singing of a hymn by the congregation, reading of the 78th Psalm, and Prayer by the Chairman, were the next exercises in order.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. WOODRUFF, a Committee of six was appointed to nominate permanent officers. The following gentlemen were on the Committee:

A. D. MATTHEWS, Episcopalian; E. L. BROWN, Baptist; B. F. LODER, Methodist; A. L. VAN BUREN, Presbyterian; Dr. H. E. MORRILL, Congregational; JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Jr., Dutch Reformed.

The Committee returned, and, after a brief consultation, presented the following names:

For President—EDWARD A. LAMBERT, Brooklyn.

Vice-Presidents—A. Woodruff, Brooklyn; L. Chapin, Boston; R. C. Andrews, Poughkeepsie; J. W. Niffin, Peekskill; J. Horbeck, Brooklyn; H. Pruyn, Albany; E. S. Cortlant, New-York.

Secretaries—G. W. Bleecker, T. Taylor, W. Hager, Jr., L. E. Walker.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

After an address to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. BAYLIS, the President addressed the Convention. He said:

Your choice has placed me in the responsible position of President of this Convention. I assure you that I deem it an honor to preside over such a body—a Convention of Sabbath-School Teachers of the Empire State; a Convention not convened for political purposes, not for the advancement of party principles or measures, but for a higher, nobler object. Like other recent conventions lately held in our State, our time will not be taxed to decide upon contested seats. We meet in harmony and Christian love to discuss greater themes than political economy or ethics.

We welcome you, Christian friends, to this gathering of Sabbath-School teachers, the third Convention held in this State. Similar conventions in this and other States have resulted in much good, imparting a new impetus to the Sabbath-School cause.

Pressing sight, we come together in holy convocation as the friends and representatives of Sabbath Schools, and not as the representatives of various religious denominations.

To many of us there is a talisman in these simple words. "Sunday School," waking up feelings and emotions which time can never efface. I doubt not many here present can date the commencement of their religious hopes and experience to the influence and instruction of the Sabbath School. Millions are now in Heaven who have reached that holy, happy place through this heaven-blessed instrumentality, and thousands more are on their journey to that better land, who first learned to lisp the name of Jesus in the Sabbath School. An institution so adapted to our country's spiritual wants, so precious in its influences, demands the prayers, the thoughts, the efforts, the living energies of every Christian man and woman. The most distinguished of American statesmen have been and some now are connected with this institution. Chief Justice MARSHALL, and Judge WASHINGTON, of the Supreme Court, and President HARRISON were devoted Sunday-School teachers, they have gone to their reward; other living worthies, equally distinguished, are colaborers with us in this noble cause.

We have a large work to do in the few brief hours we shall be together; let us be punctual in our meeting, brief in our discussions, speeches and exercises. Various questions will be proposed for discussion, on which there may be wide difference of opinion; it is the province of the Christian disputant to present his views in all kindness and love. We view the great moral field from the different stand points, but our views and objects are one; with the Bible for our Polar Star, the Saviour for our great example, and the Holy Spirit to guide our deliberations, our exercises will not be in vain. We expect to hear good news from the various counties of our State, of large increase in our schools, in numbers, conversions, efficiency and general progress. We have witnessed, are still witnessing, those heavenly influences which for months have visited and vivified our Zion. Children everywhere have tasted of a Saviour's love.

We welcome to this Convention our friends from other States; we want your views, experience and advice, and trust that while you may impart useful instruction to us, you may yourself be benefited by this interview. May we be guided in all our deliberations by heavenly wisdom and advice at such results as shall be well pleasing to our Heavenly Father, and when this Convention shall be broken up and we return to our homes, its influences go with us, imparting new life and vigor to the Sabbath Schools of our State, and we individually be instrumental through divine help to winning souls to Christ.

On motion of Mr. A. WOODRUFF, the Chair appointed a Business Committee consisting of Messrs. Woodruff, Shaffer, Pardee, Foot, Gray, and Maddocks.

Secretary BLEECKER then read the minutes of the previous Conventions, which were approved.

Mr. PARDEE saw but few of the Pastors of New-York and Brooklyn present, and moved that they be specially invited to be present and participate in the proceedings of the Convention. Carried.

REPORTS FROM COUNTIES.

Reports from Secretaries of the different County Associations were then called for in alphabetical order. During the day reports, either written or verbal were made from some thirty of the sixty-two counties in the State. But for the most part they were incomplete and unsatisfactory. This, in part, is owing doubtless to the fact that the Society has been but a short time in operation. It cannot be said now to be in full operation, as in some counties the auxiliary Societies have not as yet been organized. Some of the delegates gave excuses for the non-appearance of full reports, which were accepted, but with an intimation from the President that no excuses would be considered another year. We give below some of the fullest and most interesting of the reports:

Allegheny County—Whole number of scholars on register, 1,722; average attendance, 1,124; teachers, 223; conversions, 69.

Erie County—Whole number of children in the county, 49,915; attend public schools, 31,060; Sabbath schools outside of Buffalo, 77; in Buffalo, 42; total 119 in the county. Number of teachers, 1,534; Sabbath school scholars, 9,356; average attendance, 6,713.

Genesee County—No written report. A delegate stated that one-half the children in the county attend the Sabbath schools, which are in a promising condition.

New-York County—In part—Number of Schools, including 20 Roman Catholic, 300; scholars, 72,000; teachers, 7,000; floating children, in school occasionally, 18,000—making a total of 90,000; leaving 50,000 more outside of the schools. Conversions between 2,500 and 3,000.

Ontario County—Schools, 25; officers and teachers, 401; average attendance, 1,955. Conversions, 195 in 25 schools.

Cattaragus County—No report.

Monroe County—The "Banner County." Schools, 159; teachers, 1,932; scholars, 15,522, exclusive of Roman Catholic schools, in which there are about 3,900 scholars. Total, 19,424; average attendance, 10,711; conversions, 526.

Richmond County—Teachers and scholars reported, 4,408. There are 35 schools in the county, only 12 of which have come into the organization. In the 12 schools there are 217 teachers, 1,757 scholars, 90 conversions during the year. In the other schools outside of the organization there are 279 teachers, and 2,434 scholars.

Schenectady County—Returns from 30 schools, with about 2,000 scholars.

Suffolk County—Schools, 26; scholars on register, 4,295; average attendance, 3,086; teachers, 786; conversions, 107.

Washington and Wyoming Counties—No reports, but a satisfactory state of affairs, as existing in these counties, was reported by delegates. In Wyoming, 64 schools; general progress good, and interest increasing.

Yates County—Sixty schools; 2,795 scholars.

Chautauque County—In 25 towns, 37 schools, with 4,000 scholars. There are 100 schools in the county.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon, after the usual opening exercises, the list of counties was again called over, and reports called for.

Dutchess County—No organization.

Genesee County—A Delegate from this county said that last year it was reported that this had only two schools. He could tell them a different story. In 64 schools in 11 towns there were 3,358 scholars; officers and teachers, 611; children between 5 and 16 years old in the county, 6,466, of which number 3,358 attend Sunday School. There were a large number of conversions during the year.

Montgomery County—Ten towns, 11,931 children; 2,200 in Sabbath Schools; average attendance, 1,824; converted, 39.

Saratoga County—Nine hundred and thirty-seven children in 13 schools; 14,841 children in the county.

Ontario County—Mr. REYNOLDS, of this county, stated that the county was settled by four families from Virginia, and at the time Slavery was abolished there were a large number of slaves there. Some of these formed the first Sabbath School. He urged at some length the duty of all to teach the colored race.

Oswego County—The Rev. Mr. GRAVES said there had been 600 hopeful conversions in this county, brought about mainly through the agency of the Sabbath Schools. The different denominations of the county work together in harmony and have union prayer-meetings once a month.

Kings County—Number of schools 101; scholars, 19,404; average attendance, 13,589; teachers, 2,446; conversions, 901.

BUSINESS OF TO-DAY.

At 5 o'clock the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock this morning. From 8 to 9 o'clock, A. M., will be devoted to prayer. At 9 o'clock the discussion on important questions submitted, will be commenced.

EVENING MEETING.

Last evening the delegates and others attended a meeting at Plymouth Church, where addresses, appropriate to the occasion, were made by the Rev. Mr. MILBURN, the Rev. Dr. HAGUE, and others.

SECOND DAY.

This Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. One hour was given to devotional exercises, and the balance of the day was occupied in discussing questions connected with the influence, progress and management of Sabbath Schools.

Last evening a meeting was held in Plymouth, when addresses were made by Rev. Mr. BEECHER and others.

To-day will be the grand gala day for the Sabbath Schools, provided the weather is suitable. The public Schools will be dismissed at 11½ o'clock A. M., to enable all the children to participate in the proceedings. at 2½ o'clock P. M., the Sabbath Schools will assemble in the different churches assigned them, as follows, where the exercises will consist of prayer, singing and addresses:

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
(All Mission Schools.)
Under the Direction of Mr. A. A. Smith.
Bethel Mission, Strong-place Baptist Mission, First Baptist Mission, Central Baptist Mission, Navy, City Park, Warren-street, Smith-street, Myrtle-avenue, Border, Boerum-street, Atlantic, Bethesda, Johnstreet, Montague.

MIDDLE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.
Under the Direction of Mr. J. M. B. Bogert.
Middle Reformed Dutch, First-place Methodist, Nelson-street, Hedding Methodist, William-street Methodist, South Presbyterian.

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN.
Under the Direction of Mr. A. T. Baldwin.
Pacific-street Methodist, South Congregational, Strong-place Baptist, Westminster.

FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.
Under the Direction of Dr. H. E. Morrill.
First Reformed Dutch; Fleet-street Methodist; Plymouth.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ON THE HEIGHTS.
Under the Direction of Mr. M. I. Sheffield.
First Presbyterian, (Henry-street;) Sands-street Methodist; Pierrepont-street Baptist.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, ON THE HEIGHTS.
Under the Direction of Mr. S. H. Stewart.
Reformed Dutch Church, on the Heights; Summit-street; Pilgrim; Washington-street Methodist; First Congregational Methodist; Elm-place Congregational; First Reformed Presbyterian.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Under the Direction of Mr. A. D. Matthews.
Second Presbyterian; St. Ann's, Episcopal, Nos. 1 and 2; First Baptist.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
Under the Direction of Mr. W. B. Shaw.
York-street Methodist; Third Presbyterian; Moravian; Centenary Methodist.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Under the Direction of Mr. J. V. Harriot.
Central Presbyterian; Hanson-place Methodist; Atlantic-street Baptist; Central Baptist; Siloam Presbyterian; Concord-street Baptist.

CLINTON-AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Under the Direction of Mr. G. W. Bleecker.
Clinton-avenue Congregational; Franklin-avenue Presbyterian; East Brooklyn Baptist; East Reformed Dutch; Central Congregational; Mount Prospect Mission.

NORTH REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.
Under the Direction of Mr. J. M. Waller.
Clermont-avenue Reformed Dutch; Washington-avenue Baptist; DeKalb-avenue Methodist; Vanderbilt-avenue Mission; East Brooklyn Mission.

HANSON-PLACE METHODIST CHURCH.
Under the Direction of Mr. R. H. Cornwell.
Park Presbyterian; Carlton-avenue Methodist; Summerfield Methodist.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A regular meeting of this Board was held Tuesday evening, the Hon. CYRUS P. SMITH in the chair.

New School-houses.—Mr. HARRIS, Chairman of the School-house Committee, reported verbally that the buildings recently erected for Schools Nos. 18 and 23 were so far completed as to be occupied by the Schools. The Committee invited the members of the Board and all others interested in the cause of Education to meet them on Thursday, the 14th inst., and visit the new buildings No. 18 at 10 o'clock A. M., and No. 23 at 2 o'clock P. M.

Evening Schools.—A report was submitted by Mr. TUTTLE, Chairman of the Evening School Committee, to the effect that the Committee had on the 20th ult. opened five of the six Evening Schools proposed. The other School would be opened at an early day.

The whole number of scholars on register, is 1,768; average attendance, 1,194; largest attendance any one evening, 1,379. This shows an increase of 25 per cent. of those on register, over last year in the same schools, and 15 per cent. increase on the average attendance.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Book-keeping.—In the above report the Committee stated that they had permitted a teacher of Book-keeping to open an Evening School, free, in one of the Public School buildings. The Board refused to sanction this proceeding, as it would be violating the well-settled policy of the Board, not to permit the Public School buildings to be used for any other purpose than what they were originally designed.

Who Reduced the Appropriation.—The following, which speaks for itself, was submitted and adopted:

To the Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the investigation of the discrepancy between the report of the Finance Committee of and for this Board to the Mayor of this city, as to financial estimates for the year 1859, and the alleged original report as afterwards published by the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, do respectfully report:

That they have had submitted to them satisfactory proof that the original report of such Finance Committee, specifying the aggregate amount required for school purposes for 1859 $142,700, as adopted by this Board, was duly communicated to and received by the Mayor.

That it appears by the printed and published annual statement of his Honor, the Mayor, to the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, dated June 7, 1858, that the statement and estimates involved in such report by the Finance Committee, were duly submitted to such Joint Board, as they were presented by this Board.

That, as appears by the printed and authorized copies of the minutes of such Joint Board, at a meeting of that Board held June 7, 1858, the communication from the Mayor including that original report as communicated by our Finance Committee, was referred to a Joint Committee of five Aldermen and five Supervisors.

That, at a subsequent meeting of such Joint Board, held July 1, 1858, the Committee last named reported that the aggregate amount asked for, "by requisition of the Board of Education," for Common School purposes, for the year commencing Feb. 1, 1859, was $127,700, and accompanied such report with a statement which they called statement No. 4, and which purported to be the requisition of this Board, as presented to them through the Mayor by our Finance Committee.

That your Committee have examined such statement, as it appears in the said printed minutes, and find it identical with the original communication to the Mayor by our Finance Committee, even to the signatures of every member of such Committee, excepting the following particulars, viz.:

The statement shows the aggregate amount asked for by our Board to be	$127,700
The Finance Committee's report asked for	142,700
The statement shows the amount required for special school purposes to be	60,700
The original report asked for	75,700
Same statement shows item for altering heating apparatus to be	5,000
Original report for same item was	10,000
Same statement as to item for school in the vicinity of South Ferry, for land	10,000
Original report for same then called for land and building	20,000

Thus making up the sum of $15,000 discrepancy between the original requisition of this Board and the statement so submitted by such Special Committee of the joint Board:

That the Joint Board did finally, at their meeting on the 20th of August, 1858, adopt the resolution reported by their Special Committee in connection with said statement, determining upon the sum of $127,700 as the amount required for the use of Public Schools.

And, finally, in view of the manifest importance of this subject, your Committee respectfully suggest for adoption by this Board the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a copy of this report be submitted to the Brooklyn Common Council with a request that that body appoint a Special Committee to investigate in connection with the Committee of the Board, the subject involved in this report.

Resolved, That the present Committee of this Board on this subject be instructed to meet and act with the Committee of the Common Council in such investigation and report by this Board.

Respectfully submitted.
GEO. W. PARSONS,
JOHN PAULDING, } Committee.

Teachers—The Teachers' Committee reported the following resignations, promotions, and appointments:

RESIGNATIONS.
No. 7—Miss Phipaid.
No. 20—Miss Agnes Bunyan.
No. 25—Miss R. L. LeCount.

PROMOTIONS.
School No. 17—Hannah C. Willets, *vice* Miss Boak, resigned; Jane A. Raynor, *vice* Miss Willets, promoted; Jacob S. Woodworth, *vice* Miss Raynor, promoted; Vianna Gildersleeve, *vice* Mr. Woodworth, promoted.
School No. 20—Margaret A. Walker, *vice* Miss Michaels, transferred; Mary F. Delano, *vice* Miss Walker, promoted.
School No. 12—Eleaner Hardenberg to 4th class female department. Miss Brown *vice* Miss Hardenberg, Miss Hand *vice* Miss Brown, Miss Wilcox *vice* Miss Hand, *Miss Evans *vice* Miss Wilcox, *Miss Bartol.
School No. 13—Miss Lucy A. Sherrer, temporary. Miss Fountain to be 4th assistant in Primary department.
*Appointed to new class Primary department.

APPOINTMENTS.
School No. 7—Charlotte Ranson to be 1st assistant Primary department; Lydia K. Keyes to be 1st assistant Female department.
School No. 17—Helen C. Wilcox *vice* Miss Buck, resigned; Emeline Davis *vice* Miss Gildersleeve, promoted; Emma Sutton *vice* Miss Heavener, resigned.
Primary No. 1—Harriet McMahon to a place created by the Board.
School No. 20—Grace Carmon *vice* Miss Delano promoted. Lucy Howser *vice* Miss Bunyan, resigned.
School No. 22—Ruth M. Kingsbury to a place created by the Board.
School No. 25—Margaret W. Lewis *vice* Miss LeCount.
School No. 13—Miss Farmer to be first-assistant Male Department.

TRANSFERS.
Miss Michaels from No. 20 to No. 16, *vice* Miss Bailey, resigned.

Warming and Ventilating—On motion of Mr. How a resolution was adopted, authorizing the Warming and Ventilating Committee to make all necessary repairs to the warming apparatus now in use and to procure such new apparatus as in their judgment may be necessary.

A motion to dismiss the schools at 11½ o'clock A. M. on the 7th, to enable the children to attend the Sabbath-School celebration, was carried.

Some further business of no general interest was transacted, when the Board adjourned.

The Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT—Oct. 6.
Before Judge Brown and a Jury.

Margaret Marshall vs. *The North American Kerosene Works Co.*—This is the second trial of an action brought by plaintiffs to recover damages for the loss of her husband, killed in the works of the defendants, at Newtown, Long Island, by a boiler explosion, on Nov. 10th, 1855. The plaintiff alleges that the accident was the result of carelessness on the part of the Company, or their agents, for whose actions they are responsible. The defence set up is, that the neglect, if any, was on the part of some plumbers, who were repairing on the premises at the time, and, therefore, they are not liable. On the same trial, in September, 1857, the Jury awarded the full amount claimed, $5,000. The case is still on. For the plaintiff, C. W. Sanford; for defendant, A. D. Ditmar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Oct. 6.
Before the Hon. Samuel D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

Thomas O'Hara, indicted for beating his wife to death, and in whose case a plea of guilty of assault and battery was accepted, was sentenced to be imprisoned for one year in the Penitentiary.

Catharine Gannon, convicted on an indictment for petit larceny, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Court adjourned to the 8th inst.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 6.

$21,000 Tennessee 6s,'90	91¾	1600 Reading Railroad	48¾
2,000 Virginia 6s	93¾	400 do	s30 48¾
20,000 Missouri State 6s	85¾	100 do	s3 48¾
5,000 do	s60 85¾	50 do	s40 48¾
10,000 do	b60 85⅞	50 do	s30 48½
2,000 Louisiana St. 6s	92	280 do	48⅞
2,000 Cal. St. 7s nwBds	85	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	55
1,500 do	85¾	540 do	56
6,500 City 6s, 1867	93	50 do	s10 56
4,000 Ill. Can. Reg. bs.	100	190 do	55¾
7,000 E. R. 2d mtg. bs.	80½	50 do	b60 55⅝
4,000 do	80¾	50 do	s30 55⅝
2,000 Hud. Riv. 1 m. b.	101	150 do	s10 55½
5,000 M. C. R. 8 p. ct. 1 mt. sk. fd. con. bs	92¾	125 do	s3 55⅜
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	89	25 do	55¼
5,000 do	s30 88¾	250 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	23½
3,000 do	88¾	450 do	23½
2,000 T. H. & A. 1st mt	63	250 do	23¼
5,000 La C. & Mil. l. g. b	26½	50 do	b30 23½
10,000 Gal. & Ch. 2d m. b	93	100 do	b60 23⅝
18 Bank of America	112	100 M. S. & N. I. G'd S	45
20 Bank of Commerce	103	100 do	b30 45
30 Am. Ex. Bank	110¼	215 do	44⅞
60 Bk. State of N. Y	103¾	100 Panama Railroad	118⅝
18 Metropolitan Bank	110	50 Il. Cen. R. R.	s30 79
25 Park Bank	104	100 do	s30 78½
300 Cary Im. Co	s60 5¾	150 do	s3 78½
200 do	5⅝	150 do	78¼
5 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	98½	33 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	91
150 Pen. Coal Co	75⅝	250 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	86
91 Pac. Mail S. Co	106	100 do	b60 86¼
5 do	106⅜	250 do	b60 86
50 do	106⅝	100 do	s23 85¾
150 do	s60 106	50 do	b60 85⅞
10 Am. Guano Co	6¾	200 do	s10 85½
100 do	7	10 do	85½
450 N.Y. Cent. R. R.	83	200 do	s30 85
300 do	s60 83¼	400 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b60 32
1000 do	b60 83⅜	100 do	s10 31¾
1600 do	83¾	100 do	s10 31½
65 do	b3 83⅞	200 do	s60 31½
200 do	s10 83¾	300 do	b60 31⅞
100 do	s60 83½	100 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	66
100 do	s10 83½	350 do	s30 66
50 do	b30 83¾	570 do	66¼
100 do	b15 83⅝	350 do	66½
150 do	b10 83¾	350 do	b60 66¼
10 Erie Railroad	16½	200 do	b30 66¼
10 do	16¾	100 do	s3 66
115 do	opg 16¾	100 do	s60 65¾
450 do	opg 16⅞	150 do	b60 66
200 Hud. Riv. R. R.	s60 27½	5 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16
100 Harlem Railroad	10¾	272 do	15¾
25 Stonington R. R.	54½		

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Missouri St. 6s	85⅞	50 Erie Railroad	b60 16½
50,000 do	85	10 Hud. Riv. R. R.	27½
10,000 do	b60 86	100 Harlem Railroad	10¾
$2,000 Cal. St. 7s, nwBs.	85¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 31½
1,000 do	85⅞	200 do	b60 31½
2,000 Mich. Cen. R. R. 8 p. ct. 1 m.	92¾	100 do	31⅝
$14 Bk. St. New-York	103½	50 Panama Railroad	119
10 Hanover Bank	89	1000 Reading R. R.	b60 48¼
25 Continental Bank	98½	100 do	48⅜
50 Pac. M. St. Co.	s10 106½	200 do	s10 48¾
200 do	b60. 106⅜	200 do	43¾
110 do	106¾	100 do	s30 48
100 do	b60. 106⅜	150 Michigan Cent. R.	65¾
150 do	s10. 106	150 do	b60 65¾
20 Del. & Hud. Co.	98¾	12 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	23⅜
150 N.Y. Cent. R. R.	83	240 M. S. & N. I. G'td ak.	44¾
100 do	b60 83¼	250 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	85½
200 do	83½	50 do	b60 85⅝
100 do	b30 83¾	50 Chi. & Rock I. R'd.	65¾
50 do	s3 83	50 do	65½
50 do	b30 83	100 do	b60 65¾
750 do	s3 82⅞	300 do	s30 65⅞

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Florida R. R. 7s	48	20 Beekman F. I. Co.	105
8,000 Clev. & P. R. R. 7s	39¾	15 Hope Fire Ins. Co.	90
6,000 Mil. & H. R. R. 8s	50	20 Lenox Ins. Co.	92½
4,000 T. H. & A. R. R. 10s	32¾	100 Cayuga & Sus. R.	25
5,000 S. & H. V. R. R. 7s	15	40 Sav. Steamship Co.	40⅜
1,200 G. W. M. Is. S. '58	45½	26 U. S. M. Steam. Co.	26⅜
1,000 D. & Mill. R. R. 7s.	63	50 People's Bank	101
3,000 Del. L. & W. RR. 7s.	75¾	20 East R. Fire Ins. Co.	101
2,000 Missouri 6s	85¾	30 Col. Fire Ins. Co.	101
1,000 At. Ins. Scrip '58.	87½	40 N. World F. I. Co.	88¼
5 Am. Ex. Bank	110¼	18 N. Y. Bal. Dock Co.	91
50 Mech. Banking As.	98¾	20 Sec. Fire Ins. Co.	110¼
15 Firemen's F. I. Co.	155	15 Sec. Fire Ins. Co.	106¾
15 City Fire Ins. Co.	175		

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6—P. M.

The Foreign news by the *Arago*, received this morning, is only a few hours later than by the arrivals reported yesterday. The English Funds stood, on Sept. 22, 97⅛@97⅜ for money; 97½ for the October account. In American Stocks there was business in New-York Central Shares at 76½@76 ₱ cent. [Sterling, equal to 83½@83 Federal; the 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of the Company were held for 85 ₱ cent. Sterling. Illinois Central Shares steady. A letter from London by this arrival states that the Bank of England has gained $3,000,000 since the last weekly report, and that the London and Paris money markets tend to increased buoyancy in the funds and low rates of interest. The Brokers on the London Stock Exchange were getting money at 1½@2 ₱ cent a year.

In our own Money Market to-day the actual transactions, of which we are apprised, outside of Bank, are in six months' bills, indorsed by the domestic goods commission houses, at 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and demand loans to the Stockholders on 5@10 days' notice, at 3 ₱ cent. on Federal and State Stocks, and 3½@4 ₱ cent. on other securities. These are the very lowest rates of the year, and for the month of October, when the price of money usually tends upwards, they are considered extraordinary. The conclusion, in financial circles, is that we are to have a comparatively cheap market through the Fall and a good part of the succeeding Winter, and lenders are either looking out for long date bills or buying dividend stocks, in order to insure better rates of interest. The Sub-Treasury received for duties, to-day, $67,000. The disbursements are $183,883 in excess of all receipts. The balance here now stands $10,667,197, or $433,000 less than at the close of the past week. There is nothing doing in Foreign Exchange since the close of the Boston mail yesterday. Our types made us report 4,000 bales, instead of 14,000 bales, Cotton as drawn against within the past six days. In addition to this amount of Cotton *in transitu* between the Southern ports and England, the exports of domestic produce and other goods direct from New-York, for the week, amount to $1,807,451.

The Stock Exchange continues to advance, and the extent of actual business to-day evinces a more buoyant and widely-distributed confidence in the future of the market, particularly for dividend-paying bonds and shares, than at any time since the Spring dealings. The sales of New-York Central, including the outside or Street transactions, reach about 6,500 shares, the top rates of the day being 83¼@⅜, and the stock closing 82⅞@83⅛ ₱ cent. Some of our morning cotemporaries insist that "the public" have nothing to do with this movement, though it seems difficult to imagine how it could have been initiated with or carried on by the jobbers inside of the Board of Brokers, most of whom ten days ago were *short* of the Stock, without some outside help. Whatever that may have been, it has carried up the price full 6 ₱ cent., so that at this rate when "the public," in the wider sense implied by our neighbors, really do come in, we shall probably have the Stock at something like old-fashioned prices for a steady-going 8 ₱ cent. investment. But badinage aside, in reference both to this and other dividend securities, we beg to say that a good many of the commission brokers are unquestionably driving an active business, one equally profitable to their customers and remunerative to themselves, and to add, by way of suggestion as to the future, that if money should continue much longer to rule as at present, this business will largely increase as the season advances. The sales of Missouri 6 per cents. are $100,000, closing at 86 ₱ cent. For Tennessees 91½@91⅞ ₱ cent. was paid; Virginias, 93½; Louisianas, 92; and Californias 85⅞ ₱ cent. A private sale of the new Federal Loan was made at 103¾, interest from 1st January next. Illinois Central Bonds brought 89 ₱ cent., ex dividend; Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents., 92½ ₱ cent.; and La Crosse Land Grants, at 26½ ₱ cent. There was a free demand for Galena and Chicago shares, at 86@85½ ₱ cent., and a large business done in the other Western Stocks. Erie shares recovered to 16⅞ ₱ cent., but subsequently lost ⅜ ₱ cent. of this advance. Reading opened at 48¾, and closed at 48⅜ ₱ cent., after some heavy sales both for cash and on buyers' option. The dealings in Michigan Central are unusually active, the advance within a few days being about 3½ ₱ cent. In the afternoon there was some little realizing on the part of speculative holders, which weakened the general list at the close ¼@⅜ ₱ cent., as compared with the morning board. Pacific Mail and Panama shares were again firm, the actual sales of the former being about 1 ₱ cent. higher than on Tuesday.

The Auditor's Report of the business of the Michigan Southern Road for September, 1858, and also for same month last year, shows the following results:

	1858.	1857.
Passengers	$100,669	$141,864
Freight	103,641	81,231
Mails	4,486	3,985
Express and Miscellaneous	13,816	6,803
Total receipts	$222,610	$233,883
Expenditure	89,585	146,273
Net earnings	$133,027	$87,610

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	30c. ₱ 100@ ½
New-England and New-Jersey	15c. ₱ 100@ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	15c. ₱ 100@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	½@ ¾
Interior Maryland	½@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	½@ ¾
South Carolina and Georgia	⅝@1
North Carolina	⅝@1 ₱
Virginia	⅝@1
Michigan	⅝@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	1¼@1½
Free Indiana	1¼@1½
Tennessee	1 @1¼
Louisiana and Mobile	½@ ¾
Canada	½@ ¾
Assorted packages New-York State	¼@ —
Assorted packages New-England	¼@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	99	100
80 acre warrants per acre	80	85
120 acre warrants per acre	70	75
160 acre warrants per acre	80	85

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Chec